

OXFORD ELEMENTARY LATIN  
READERS

ANECDOTES FROM  
PLINY'S LETTERS

EDITED BY  
W. D. LOWE M.A.



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Geo. Johnston.  
March, 1914



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Pliny, the younger

Class Sen

# ANECDOTES FROM PLINY'S LETTERS

EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES AND  
VOCABULARIES

BY

W. D. LOWE, LITT.D., M.A.

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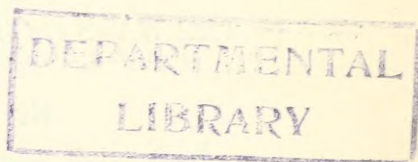
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'DAPHNIS AND CHLOE' OF LONGUS; 'SELECTIONS FROM LUCRETIUS'

'THE PRUSSIAN CADET', ETC., ETC.



OXFORD

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

LONDON EDINBURGH GLASGOW NEW YORK

TORONTO MELBOURNE BOMBAY

HUMPHREY MILFORD

1913

181881  
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## PREFACE

THIS book is intended for forms that have made a little progress in Latin and have reached a stage in advance of Latin Readers and elementary, disconnected stories.

The early parts of the Anecdotes are simple and the constructions remain fairly easy even when the sentences begin to lengthen, but it is hoped that, by the aid of full punctuation, boys may soon become accustomed to face the longer sentences with confidence.

The editor trusts that the ease of the constructions will equalize the difficulties of a large vocabulary: a large vocabulary in selections from such a writer as Pliny is unavoidable, if the colour of the original is in any way to be retained.

As in former books of this series, there is a special vocabulary of proper names to facilitate speedy reference and to leave no loophole of excuse for ignorance of the persons and places mentioned in the text. Similarly, there are English Exercises based to a certain extent on the text: of these there are two grades, with easier and more advanced examples.

As in the other Readers of the same series, continual reference is made in the notes to the very useful and comprehensive Clarendon Press *Elementary Latin Grammar* by Mr. Allen.

W. D. LOWE

THE CASTLE, DURHAM, 1913.

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# HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

## THE LIFE AND WORKS OF CAIUS PLINIUS

### CAECILIUS SECUNDUS.

CAIUS PLINIUS CAECILIUS SECUNDUS was born at Novum Comum, the modern Como, towards the end of A.D. 61 or about the beginning of A.D. 62. Both his father and mother were of good birth, and his uncle, the elder Pliny, was of equestrian rank. His father died A.D. 76 and Pliny, who was not yet of age, was left to the care of his uncle. His uncle was a most laborious and industrious writer and no doubt his example had a deep influence on Pliny, but he died only three years later in the great eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79, which caused such widespread devastation and buried Pompeii and Herculaneum. The younger Pliny certainly inherited his industry and somewhat ostentatiously imitated his habit of utilizing every moment of the day.

The death of the elder Pliny, who had adopted his nephew and made him his heir, placed the young man in possession of a considerable fortune. While still continuing his literary studies (he had composed a Greek tragedy when barely fourteen years old), he determined to follow the ordinary senatorial career. When nineteen he began to speak, not without some success, at the bar and he held various minor offices in the state with duties corresponding to those of a justice of the peace, and also he spent six months with a legion as military tribune, the usual course preliminary to entering on a public career.

In A.D. 89 he entered on his first important public office as quaestor ; and owing to his financial skill, which indeed marks his whole life, he won considerable distinction and the favour of the emperor Domitian. Pliny was not, however, flattered by this mark of goodwill, and preserved his independence ; so much so that in A.D. 93 as praetor he assisted in the prosecution of one of Domitian's favourites and thereby earned the resentment of the emperor. Pliny was denounced by an informer and was only saved by the death of Domitian, for the papers relating to the information were afterwards found in the emperor's desk.

As a tribute to his financial ability he was made a treasurer, first of the military exchequer and later of the state exchequer. He became consul A.D. 100, and, as consul, delivered his panegyric on Trajan, the emperor. About twelve years later he was made proconsul of Pontus and Bithynia in Asia Minor. There he had not only to deal with money difficulties but also with the troubles due to the spread of Christianity. He died, probably soon after his return to Italy, A.D. 114. He had married three times but left no children. He was a man of kind and generous character ; he was true to his friends and considerate to his inferiors. He showed great liberality not only in money matters and in the manumission of his slaves but also in his consistent generosity, especially to the people of Como, his native town. He gave them a library worth £8,000 and contributed one-third of the expenses of a school for the Como boys and girls, amounting to at least £4,000, and also ensured the school an income by endowing it. In his will he provided for the building and maintenance of public baths and left nearly £16,000 for the support of a hundred of his freedmen.

The weakest side of his character was his vanity and self-complacency. In his letters he writes to create an effect, he writes with his mind on his critics, and therefore his letters, marred by affectation and posing, have not the natural charm of expression which we find and enjoy in the letters of Cicero, which were not intended for publication. Pliny wrote to win immortality. Still his vanity is harmless and we only laugh when we read of his pleasure in hearing his name coupled in literature with the name of the great historian, Tacitus.

The letters are a varied collection of ten books and reveal the man clearly to us. Mr. Mackail says 'Pliny, the patriotic citizen,—Pliny, the munificent patron,—Pliny, the eminent man of letters,—Pliny, the affectionate husband and humane master.—Pliny, the man of principle (and, we might add, Pliny, the connoisseur in art), is in his various phases the real subject of the whole collection. His opinions are always just and elegant : few writers can express truisms with greater fervour.' 'His elaborate and graceful descriptions of scenery are no more consciously insincere than his tears over the death of his friends, or the urgency with which he begs his wife to write to him from the country twice a day. But these fine feelings are meant primarily to impress the public.' Still, full of detail, full of light sketches on everyday life, full of anecdote, the letters are valuable as giving a clear picture of Roman society; even the business letters between Pliny, as proconsul of a province, and the emperor show, in addition to his real anxiety for the best welfare of the provincials, precisely the same characteristics as mark his ordinary correspondence with his friends. His style is what one would expect from his early training in the law-courts; it is too rhetorical and



too carefully balanced to leave any impression but that of a cultured man not really writing at his ease or in a natural and spontaneous way. In modern language he would be described as being meticulous. The few simple, straightforward, and brief replies of Trajan to Pliny emphasize the strength and direct character of the former in contrast to the flattery and indecision of the latter. Pliny tells us himself that Cicero was his model, but he is a Ciceroniaster rather than a Ciceronian.



# ANECDOTES FROM PLINY'S LETTERS

[It may be taken as a general rule that final *-i*, *-o*, *-u*, *-ae*, *-es*, *-os* and all monosyllables ending in a vowel are long with the exception of *-ae*, *quē*, *-et*.]

## I

*The story of the dolphin and the boy: the unfortunate end of the dolphin due to the crowds which came to see it and which thus disturbed the quiet repose of the place.*

Est in Africā colōnia mari proxima :  
adiacet stagnum, quo infertur mare.  
Hic pueri piscantur, nāvigant, natant.  
Inter pueros natat delphinus.  
Delphinus puerum quendam sequitur :  
tandem eum perfert in mare, mox ad litus reportat.  
Alii pueri dextrā laevāque natant.  
Omnes confluēbant ad spectāculum,  
postrēmo locus ipse quiētem suam perdebat.  
10 et incolae interfecerunt delphinum.

## II

*On the meanness of setting food before guests varying in quality according to their rank. Pliny explains how he gives the same entertainment to all and yet manages to do so economically.*

Apud quendam cēnābam.  
Hic sibi lautus vidēbatur, mihi sordidus.  
Nam sibi et paucis sumptuōsa pōnebat, cēteris vilia.  
Erant vīni tres amphorae, alia sibi et nobis.

alia minōribus amīcis, nam gradatim amīcos habet, 15  
alia suis nostrisque libertis.

Ūnus ex convivis me interrogavit: 'Probasne?'

Cui respondi: 'Minimē: eadem omnibus pōno;  
etiam libertis.'

Tum ille dixit: 'Magno tibi constat.' 20

Negavi: 'Quia liberti mei nōn idem, quod ego,  
libunt, sed idem ego, quod liberti.'

Tu, ad quem hanc epistulam scribo, fuge exem-  
plum turpissimum hominis sordidi.

### III

*Regulus, a legacy-hunter, by flattering a sick lady with  
predictions of recovery, obtains a legacy. Unfortunately  
the lady dies.*

Assem parā et accipe auream fabulam. 25

Verānia graviter iacēbat: ad hanc Regulus vēnit.

Impudentissimi hominis erat: nam marito aegrae  
inimicus erat:

praetereā ipsi aegrae erat invidus.

Ille in lecto sedēbat et eam interrogavit: 30

'Quo diē es nāta, qua hōrā?'

Ubī audiit, movet labra, agit digitos, computat.

'Periculum', inquit, 'adest, sed evādes: haru-  
spicem consulam.'

Illa, crēdula in periculo, poscit cōdicillos: lēgātum 35  
Rēgulo scribit.

Mox ingravescit: clāmat moriens hominem esse  
nēquam, perfidum, periūrum.

## IV

*Regulus, the legacy-hunter, is outwitted by an intended victim, who seems to have scented out his plans.*

Idem Rēgulus cupiit heres esse Blaesi.

40 Hic enim erat locūples consularis.

Blaesus graviter iacēbat et cupiēbat mutāre testāmentum.

Rēgulus nūper captāre eum coeperat, et sperābat se aliquid ex novo testamento adepturum esse :

45 itaque medicos hortabatur ut vitam Blaeso prōrogārent.

Testāmentum novum est signatum :

tum idem mutat personam et medicos haec rogat :

‘Cur miserum Blaesum cruciatis? Dare huic  
50 vitam nōn potestis.’

Moritur Blaesus: omnia audivisse videtur, nam Rēgulo nihil lēgat.

Tibī aureas fābulas dedi duas. Nonne mihi assem dabis ūnum?

## V

*Pliny is asked to visit a number of schools to find a satisfactory one for the nephews of his friend. He undertakes the task readily.*

55 Quaeris praeceptōrem frātris tui liberis.

Me rogas ut tibī subveniam: hōc libenter faciam.

Iterum in scholam redeo, et illa dulcissima aetate iterum fruor.

Sedeo inter pueros, ut solēbam.

Pueri inter se clāre loquuntur: ego audio. 60

Cum multos praeceptōres audiero, ad te scribam quid sentiam :

et epistula mea efficiet ut ipse omnes audivisse videāris.

Dēbeo enim tibi, debeo memoriae fratris tui hoc 65 studium de tantā re.

Oportet enim liberos dignos illo patre, te patruo reperiri.

Scio me forte susceptūrum esse offensas in eligendo praeceptōre: 70

tamen libenter nōn solum offensas sed etiam simultates pro fratris tui filiis subibo.

Valē.

## VI

*A stupid joke made by one of the audience at a recitation  
upsets the equilibrium of the poet.*

Mirificae rei nōn interfuisti: ne ego quidem interfui: sed de fabulā certior factus sum. 75

Quidam, splendidus eques et eruditus, scribit elegos.

Huius maiōres quoque scripsērunt: eōrum exemplum sequitur: habet enim inter maiōres poētam, Propertium. 80

Is cum recitaret, ita coepit dicere: 'Prisce, iubes.'



Quo audito, Priscus (aderat enim, amicus recitanti) statim clāmat: 'Ego nōn iubeo.'

Cōgitā quantus fuerit rīsus hominum, quot ioci.

85 Est sānē Priscus dubiae sānitātis, interest tamen rēbus publicis.

Itaque, quae tum fēcit, rīdícula fuērunt.

Interim Prisci stultitia eloquentiam poētae minuit.

Oportet igitur recitatūros prōvidere nōn solum  
90 ut sint ipsi sāni, vērū etiam ut sānos auditōres  
adhibeant.

## VII

*The story of the haunted house which was bought by a philosopher: the ghost appears and bids him follow it without delay.*

Erat Athēnis magna domus, sed infāmis.

Per silentium noctis audiēbātur sonus ferri, strepitus vinculōrum.

95 Mox appārebāt effigies, senex longā barbā, horrenti capillo.

Crūrībus et manibus vincula gerēbat quatiēbatque.

Inde dēserta est domus, quam possessōres parvi vendere volēbant.

100 Venit Athenas philosophus: certior factus de domo emere constituit.

Nox appropinquat, iubet lectum pōni, poscit tabulas, stilum, lūmen: suos dīmittit. Dēinde scrībere coepit.

Mox ferrum et vincula audita sunt : ille nōn tollit 105  
oculos.

Sonus crescit, appropinquat : iam in limine, iam  
intrā limen audiēbatur. Respicit, videt effigiem.  
Stābat innuēbatque digito similis vocanti.

Philosophus eam iubet paulum expectāre, et 110  
tabulis stiloque incumbit. Iterum vincula sonant.  
Respicit rursus, videt rursus innuentem : nōn morā-  
tus tollit lumen et sequitur.

### VIII

*The ghost leads him into the garden and vanishes. The  
spot is examined and bones and chains are found : the  
bones are buried and the ghost ceases to haunt the  
house. Pliny adds that a ghost once predicted danger  
to him.*

Ibat effigies lento pede, vincula enim impediēbant.  
Ibat in hortum, subito dēseruit philosophum. 115

Ille herbas et folia signum loco pōnit.

Postero diē venit ad magistrātūs, monet ut iu-  
beant locum effodi.

Quo facto inveniuntur ossa et vincula : haec  
collecta publicē sepeliuntur. Postea domus mānibus 120  
caruit.

*An apparition foretells the death of a Roman.*

Rōmānus quīdam constituerat in Āfricam ire :  
nox appropinquāvit : dum in horto ambulat, effigies

appāruit, mulieris figurā hūmānā grandior pul-  
125 chriorque.

Haec dixit se esse Africam : eum itūrum Rōmam  
esse, honōres acceptūrum, in eandem prōvinciam  
reditūrum, ibique moritūrum.

Facta sunt omnia.

130 Praetereā huic appropinquantī Carthāginem,  
egredientique nave eadem effigies in litore appā-  
ruisse dicitur.

Rōmānus certē implicitus morbo, spem salutis,  
nullo suōrum dēspērante, prōiicit : mōx mortuus est.

135 Illud nonne mirificum est et terribile ?

Mihī accidit res mirifica : est mihī libertus qui  
noctu sibi vidēbatur in toro effigiem cernere.

Haec liberti capillos cultro secuit : diē redeunte  
reperiuntur capilli.

140 Postea libertus dormiebat in cubiculo : vērunt  
per fenestras (ita narrat) in tunicis albīs duo, et  
capillos liberti secuērunt et abiērunt.

Sed nihil est secūtum : quod si Domitiānus diūtius  
vixisset, quo imperātōre haec res accidit, accūsātus  
145 essem.

Nam in scrinio inventus est libellus, in quo Cārus  
me accūsāvit.

Itaque puto hanc effigiem velle dēmonstrāre peric-  
ulum capiti meo imminere.

## IX

*Pliny at the request of a friend writes an account of his  
uncle visiting Vesuvius at the time of the great eruption,  
A. D. 79.*

Me rogas ut tibi de avunculi mei morte scribam, 150  
quo vōrius posteris possis tradere.

Grātias ago: intellego enim te morti eius immor-  
tālem glōriam datūrum esse.

Erat Mīsēni classique praeerat. Hōrā septimā  
nūbem videt magnam et mītrificam. Poscit soleas, 155  
ascendit locum quo facilius eam vidēre possit.

Nubes ex monte oriēbātur, cui nōmen est Vesūvius,  
simillima pinui: habēbat enim longum truncum,  
et in summo trunco rāmos lātos.

Iam candida, iam sordida, cineribus vel terrā 160  
plēna est.

Avunculus meus liburnicam parāri iubet: ēgredi-  
tur domo: nāvem ascendit: mox nāvi cinis incidēbat,  
etiam pūmices nīgri et lapides igne ambusti.

Cunetātus paulum an se reciperet, mox gubernā- 165  
tōri imperat ut prōgrediātur: 'Fortes enim fortūna  
iuvat.'

Dēinde avunculus meus ex nāve descendit, in  
balneum it: lōtus accubat, cēnat aut hilaris aut  
similis hilari.





*Pompeii, 65.*

In the background is the volcano, Vesuvius, which destroyed Pompeii in the year A.D. 79. Notice the long, straight street with the ruins of the old Roman houses. On the right-hand side of the picture can be seen the broken pillars of an atrium.

## X

*The curiosity of Pliny's uncle to have a closer view of the eruption resulted in his death. Pliny bids his friend omit from this letter all that he does not require for his history.*

Interim e Vesuvio monte undique flammæ lucēbant.

Tum se quieti dedit et fruēbatur verissimo somno. Nam anima, quæ propter amplitudinem corporis gravior erat, ab iis qui limini aderant audiebatur. 175

Iam aditu cinere pumicebusque oppleto surrexerat; non enim exire potuisset, si diutius in cubiculo esset moratus.

Excitatus miratur utrum domi manere se oporteat an in agros vagari: nam multis magnisque tremoribus domus quatiebatur et nunc huc nunc illuc moveri videbatur. 180

In agris tamen pumicum casus metuebatur: tandem cervicalia capitibus imponunt: id subsidio adversus lapides incidentes etsi fuit. 185

Placuit in litus egredi: illi frigidam poposcit et hausit.

Deinde flammæ odorque sulfuris alios in fugam vertunt, excitant illum.

Innitens servis duobus surrexit et statim concidit, 190 anima obstructa caligine crassa. Die redeunte, cor-

pus inventum est intògrum atque illaesum. Similior erat quiescenti quam mortuo.

Finem faciam: tu excipe. Aliud est enim epistulam, aliud historiam, aliud amico, aliud omnibus scribere.

Vale.

# XI

*Pliny describes how pleased he is to find that men recognise and honour his literary qualities, and what a pleasure it is to him to hear his own name coupled with that of the great historian Tacitus.*

Saepe mihi iudicium ineunti accidit ut contumviri quasi coacti surgerent laudarentque.

200 Saepe in senatu famam, quam maxime optavi, sum adeptus: numquam tamen plus laetitiae accēpi, quam nūper ex sermōne Taciti.

Narrabat enim equitem Romanum in ludis secum sēdisse: hunc post oruditos sermōnes se rogavisse: 205 'Italicus es an provinciālis?'

Cui Tacitus respondit: 'Novisti me, mea opera legisti.' Quo audito eques sic dixit: 'Tacitus es an Plinius?'

Dicere nōn possum quantam laetitiam ex his 210 verbis accēperim. Nōvit nōmina nostra, opera nostra, cui nostrum uterque aliter ignōtus est.

Nūper mihi hōc accidit. Cēnabat apud me eques egregius: iuxtā eum erat amicus, qui illo diē venerat in urbem. Amico eques me demonstrans: 'Vides

hunc?' Deinde multa dixit de nostris studiis. Et 215 ille: 'Plinius est,' inquit.

Verum fatebor, accipio magnam laetitiam ex laboribus meis.

Si Demosthenes iure laetatus est, quod illum anus Attica noverat et dixit: 'Hic est Demosthenes,' 220 ego fama nominis mei gaudere non debeo? Ego et gaudeo et gaudere me dico.

Valé.

## XII

*Pliny admires the outspoken boldness of Mauricius in trying (1) to abolish the games at Vicane (2) to restrain the emperor's habit of charming his friends indiscriminately and sometimes unwisely.*

Interfui principis optimi consilio, Traiani imperatoris nostri. 225

Ludi apud Viennenses ex cuiusdam testamento celebrabantur: quos nonnulli abolere cupiebant, et causam agebant non minus feliciter quam eloquenter.

Cum sententiae rogarentur, dixit Mauricius, quo viro nihil est firmitus, nihil verius, esse abolendos 230 ludos apud Viennenses: se velle ut etiam Romae aboleri possent.

Constantem et fortem se praebuit: sed semper Mauricius huiusmodi est.

Eandem constantiam apud imperatorem, Nervam, 235 praebuit. Cenabat Nerva cum paucis. Voiento iuxta principem sedebat.



Incidit sermo de Catullo, qui caecus ingenium  
 saevum habuit: nōn verēbātur, nōn erubescēbat,  
 240 nōn miserēbatur. De hūius sceleribus et saevis  
 sententiis omnes inter se loquēbantur, cum ipse  
 imperātor rogāret:

'Quid putāmus hunc passūrum fuisse, si viveret?'  
 Statim Mauricus 'Si viveret,' inquit, 'nōbiscum  
 245 cēnāret.'

Haec ioca relinquo. Placuit lūdos abolēri, qui  
 mōres Viennensium corrūpērunt, ut nostri Rōmae  
 omnium mōres.

### XIII

*Pliny deplors the death of an old friend, who though an  
 invalid had by a careful diet prolonged his life to out-  
 live the tyrant-emperor Domitian, and so to die a free  
 Roman.*

Mortuus est ūnus ex amīcis meis.

250 Quamquam plūrimas causas vivendi habuit, op-  
 timam conscientiam, optimam famam, filiam, uxōrem,  
 sorōres, verōs amīcos: tamen longa valētūdo adeo eum  
 vexābat ut mors has tantas causas vivendi vinceret.

Diu morbo pedum vexātus erat: hunc abstinētiā  
 255 vīcit: nūper ingravescēbat, et morbus nōn pedes  
 solum vexābat sed etiam omnia membra.

Veni ad eum, Domitiāno imperātore, domi iacen-  
 tem. Servi e cubiculo se recēpērunt: etiam uxor.  
 Is circumtulit oculos ad me et 'Cūr,' inquit, 'me  
 260 putas hos tantos dolōres tam diu sustinēre? ut isti  
 lātrōni, vel ūno diē, supersim.'

Audivit deus vōtum, liber enim et sēcūrus mortuus est. Iam ingravuerat: abstinēbat cibo.

Misit ad me uxor nuntium qui me certiōrem faceret amicum meum mori constituisse, nec aut suis 265 aut filiae precibus flecti. Cucurri, eum flectere nōn potui: dixerat medico praebenti cibum: 'Constitui.'

Meditor quo amico, quo viro caream: doleo mortem tamquam iuvenis; amisi enim vitæ meae rectōrem, magistrum. Vereor ne negligentius vivam. 270

#### XIV

*Pliny at the request of a friend sends a list of his uncle's works: he shows how by a careful use of his time the elder Pliny was able to write so much. Other students are idle compared with him.*

Gaudeo quod tam diligenter libros avunculi mei legis, ut habere omnes velis quærasque qui sint omnes. Te certiōrem faciam quo sint ordine scripti.

Ūnum librum de iaculatiōne equestri composuit cum esset praefectus ālae. 275

De bellis Germaniae viginti libros, quibus omnia bella collēgit quæ cum Germānis gessimus. Hos composuit somnio monitus.

Videbātur enim dormienti Drūsi Nerōnis effigies, qui victor Germāniæ ibi periit, orābatque ut memoriam suam posteris trāderet. 280

Dubii sermōnis octo sunt libri, quos scripsit Nerōne imperātore.

Sunt multi alii libri, sed ante omnes miror

285 nātūrae historias, trīgintā septem libros, opus magnum nec minus varium quam ipsam nātūram.

Mirāris quōmodo tot libros de tot rebus scribere potuerit: sed illi erat ingenium aere, mirificum studium: aestāte lūubrābat ante lucem: hieme  
290 studēbat ab hōrā septimā.

Sic diem agere solēbat: ante lucem ad imperatōrem ibat, nam ille quoque noctibus utābatur: cum domum rediisset reliquum tēpus studiis reddēbat. Post levem cibum, aestāte iacēbat in  
295 sōle, librum legēbat excerptāque: quae enim lēgit, semper excerptābat: dicere solēbat omnis libri partem quidem prōdesse.

Post sōlem lavābatur: dēinde gustābat et dormiebat: mox, quasi alio diē, studēbat in cānae tēpus.  
300 Cum lector quaedam male prōnuntiāvisset, quidam ex amicis eum repetere cōgit: sed avunculus meus dixit: 'Nonne intellexisti?' 'Intellexi.' 'Cur tandem repetere cōgisti? Decem versūs perdidimus.' Tam diligenter tēpore utēbatur.

305 Nonnumquam dum in sellā vehitur legēbat.

Surgebat aestāte a cēnā luce, hieme intrā primam noctis. Studere potuit inter medios labōres urbisque sonos.

Etiam, dum lavātur in balneo, legēbat, audiebat,  
310 dictābat. In itinere studiis se reddēbat: servus enim ad latus ibat cum tabulis et stilo, enīus manūs hieme manicis tegēbantur, ne frigus studiis tēpus eriperet.

Quamobrem Rōmae sellā vehēbātur : me rogāvit cūr ambulārem, sic enim me multas hōras perdere. 315 Ita mihi reliquit commentārios excerptōrum centum sexāgintā, quae ūtrunque erant scripta.

Itaque soleo rīdēre : cūr me quidem studiōsum vocant, qui sum dēsidiōsissimus, si illi comparer ? Me officia et publica et privāta vexant : quis avun- 320 culo meo collātus nōn erubescat ?

## XV

*The danger of wasting time and not completing work before death comes, perhaps unexpectedly. Fannius is warned of his approaching end by the ghost of Nero.*

Nuntiātum mihi est Fannium esse mortuum, quem amāvi, cūius iūdicio ūti solēbam. Etiam haec res me vexat : testāmentum nōn mūtāverat ; iis, quos maximē amāvit, nihil reliquit, inimicis autem 325 lēgāvit.

Ēheu ! pulcherrimum opus imperfectum reliquit : scrībēbat enim de occīsis a Nerōne : iam tres lībros composuerat, disertos et ēlegantes. Tanto magis reliquos perficere cupiēbat, quanto saepius hi 330 legēbantur.

Mihi vidētur hūius mors acerba et immātūra.

Fannius quidem antea de morte erat monitus. Visus est sibi per nocturnam quietem iacere in lecto suo, studēre, habere ante se scrīnium ; ita solēbat. 335

Mox putāvit vēnisse Nerōnis effigiem, in lecto sēdisse, primum lībrum, quem de sceleribus eius



composuerat, lēgisse, postea secundum et tertium, tunc abiisse.

340 Fannius maximē perturbātus crēdebat, nōn solum Nerōni fuisse finem legendi, sed etiam sibi futurum esse finem scribendi. Post breve tempus fuit finis scribendi, mors enim eum eripuit.

Quantum labōris, quantum temporis frustrā  
345 exhaust! In meam mentem vēnit mea mortalitas, mea scripta.

Tu quoque de imperfectis tuis perturbāberis.

Itaque, dum vita manet, labōremus ut mors quam paucissima abolere possit.

## XVI

*Pliny describes with complacent gusto how he spends the day in the country, and even there follows the life of a student.*

350 Quaeris quōmodo rūri diem aestate agam. Surgo cum cupio, saepe circā hōram prīmam, saepe ante, tardius rāro: clausae fenestrae manent.

Silentio enim et tenēbris, et liber et mihi relictus nōn oculos animo sequor, sed animum oculis.

355 Cōgito de scriptis meis, similis scribenti, nunc pauciōra nunc plūra, ut postea possim facile compōnere.

Ubi lux rediit servum voco et quae composui dicto.

360 Tum hōrā quartā vel quintā, ut diēs monuit, in

xystum vel in cryptoporticum eo; ibi reliqua meditor et dicto. Vehiculum ascendo: ut ambulans et iacens studeo, sic in vehiculo.

Paulum dormio, deinde ambulo, mox orationem Graecam vel Latinam clare lego, non tam vocis <sup>365</sup> causam quam stomachi. Iterum ambulo, ungor, exerceor, labor.

Cenanti mihi, si cum uxore vel paucis, liber legitur: post cenam comoedus: mox cum meis ambulo, quorum in numero sunt eruditi. Ita variis <sup>370</sup> sermonibus vesper agitur et dies, quamquam longissimus, celeriter labitur.

Veniunt amici ex proximis oppidis et sermonibus variis utimur: nonnumquam lasso mihi grata <sup>375</sup> interpellatione subveniunt.

Venor aliquando, sed non sine tabulis, ut, quamvis nihil ceperim, non nihil referam. Datur et colons non satis temporis, ut putant, qui de agrestibus querelis me consulunt.

## XVII

*Pliny describes his own experiences during the great eruption of Vesuvius after his uncle had left them to see the volcano more closely. He lays great stress on his own coolness and courage.*

Dicis te propter litteras, quas tibi quaerenti de <sup>380</sup> morte avunculi mei scripsi, cupere cognoscere, quos metus, quas res ego pertulerim.

‘Quamquam animus meminisse horret, incipiam.’

Profecto avunculo ego reliquum tempus studiis.  
385 ibi enim manseram, dedi: mox balneum, cēna,  
somnus brevis.

Per multos dies fuerant tremōres terrae magni:  
illā nocte terra adeo tremuit, ut omnia nōn movēri  
sed verti vidērentur. Maximē perturbāta māter  
390 cubiculum meum init.

Nescio ūtrum constantiam vocāre an imprūden-  
tiam dēbeam, agēbam enim duodēvicesimum  
annum: posco librum Titi Livi, et lego et excerpto.

Hōrā primā, iam quassātis tectis, magnus et  
395 certus ruinae metus fuit: tum exire oppido  
vidēbātur. Egressi vidimus nūbem ātram et ignes.

Tum amicus quidam ‘Si frāter tuus,’ inquit,  
‘tuus avunculus vivit, vult esse vos salvos: si periit,  
superstites vos esse voluit. Statim fugite.’ Re-  
400 spondimus nostram salūtem nōn cūrae esse nōbis  
de salūte illius incertis. Statim ille fugit.

Mox illa nūbes descendere coepit in terras: tum  
māter orāre, hortāri ut fugerem: mē enim iuvenem  
esse: se, annis gravem, bene moritūram esse, si ego  
405 fūgissem. Ego contrā, ‘Sōlus,’ inquam, ‘nōn  
fugiam.’ Dēinde illam fugere cōgo.

Aegrē paret: iam cinis multus erat, densa nūbes.  
‘Fugiāmus,’ inquam, ‘dum vidēmus, ne turba  
hominum in viā nos opprimat.’ Nam via iam  
410 hominibus, uxōribus, liberis erat plēna.

Multi ad deos manūs tollere, multi gemere: nōn

gemitum in tantis periculis edidi. Regressi Misenum, horrendam noctem domi egimus, nam multi tremores terrae erant.

Vale.

415

## XVIII

*Pliny, as praemonial of Bithynia, asks the emperor how foundlings are to be treated, as previous edicts of other emperors do not deal with Bithynia.*

Consulo te, domine, de re magnâ, quae toti provinciae curae est, de conditione et alimentis eorum, quos vocant *θηπετροίς*.

Auditis principum edictis nihil inveni de Bithyniis: itaque te consulendum esse putavi. quid me 420 facere velles: nolo enim de tantâ re uti meâ auctoritate: res tantâ tuum consilium poscit.

Lēgi edicta principum: haec ad te nōn misī, quia mihi incerta videbantur, et quia vērā et certā in tuis sermōis esse crēdo.

425

*Trajan's reply shows his inherent justice and kindness.*

Consulis me de liberis natis expositis, qui sublāti ā quibusdam et in servitute educāti sunt. Nihil certum invenio in commentāriis eorum principum qui ante me fuērunt.

His miseris libertatem nōn dēnegandam esse puto, 430 qui antea liberi erant, neque ipsam libertatem redimendam pretio alimentōrum.



## XIX

*Pliny, as proconsul of Bithynia, asks the emperor what treatment is to be given to Christians: he explains his own methods so far, but he wishes to have definite instructions to follow. He intimates that except for obstinacy their conduct is praiseworthy.*

Soleo, domine, ad te referre omnia de quibus dubito. Quis enim potest melius consilium mihi  
435 cunctanti dare?

Cognitionibus de Christianis interdui numquam: itaque nescio ūtrum puniri aut quaeri oporteat necne: nescio sitne discrimen aetatum: datur paenitentiae venia: nomen ipsum, si sceleribus  
440 careat, puniatur.

Interim eos, qui ad me tamquam Christiani deferbantur, interrogavi an essent Christiani: confitentes iterum et tertio interrogavi, supplicium minatus: perseverantes duci iussi. Non enim  
445 dubitabam quā pertinacia debere puniri.

Nonnullos eorum, qui cives Rōmāni erant, in urbem mitti iussi. Iam multi accusati sunt.

Legi libellum sine auctore in quo sunt multorum Christianōrum nōmina.

450 Alii negabant esse se Christianos: alii deos appellaverunt et imāgini tuae, quam iusseram cum simulacris deōrum adferri, ture ac vino supplicaverunt: alii male dixerunt Christo, id quod nulli eorum, qui sunt re verā Christiani, dicere cōgi  
455 possunt. Hos omnes dimittendos esse putavi.

Alii accusati esse se Christianos confessi sunt. et mox negaverunt. Hi et imaginī tuae deorumque simulacris supplicaverunt. Dixerunt se certo die ante lucem convenire solere carmenque Christo, quasi deo, dicere: se inire se scelera vitaturos 465 esse, neque fore ut furarentur neque fidem fallerent. Quibus factis se solere discedere, sed rursus convenire ad capiendum cibum. Sed negaverunt se id fecisse post meum edictum, iussus enim a te veteram Christianos convenire. 465

Putavi me oportere quaerere etiam per tormenta ex duabus ancillis, quae ministrae dicebantur, quid esset veri. Inveni solum superstitionem pravam. Itaque dilata cognitione te consulere constitui. Visa est enim mihi res digna, maxime tot accusatis. 470 Multi enim omnis aetatis, omnis ordinis, omnis sexus in periculo sunt, et erunt. Non solum urbes sed etiam vici atque agri sunt pleni superstitione ista. Ex quo facile est intellegere quae turba hominum emendari possit, si sit paenitentiae locus. 475

*Trajan replies that Pliny has acted correctly and says that Christians are to be punished if convicted, but they are not to be sought for: if they repent they are to be pardoned. Anonymous charges are to be dismissed.*

Fecisti id quod debuisti in excutiendis causis eorum qui Christiani ad te delati fuerant: nam causae variae inter se sunt. Conquirendi non sunt: si deferantur et arguantur, puniendi sunt: sed iis, qui negabunt se Christianos esse et dis nostris 480

supplicabunt, venia est danda. Sine auctore libelli in nullo crimine locum habere debent. Nam et pessimi exempli nec nostri saeculi est.

XX

*Pliny wishes to establish a school at Coma for the children of the place who now have to go to Milan and elsewhere. He offers to pay one-third of the cost and urges the parents to do their share. He asks his friend to be on the look out for good schoolmasters.*

Gaudeo quod in urbem salvus venisti. Aliquid  
185 te cupio rogare. Accipe causas rogandi. Nuper in  
patria mea fui: venit ad me salutandum municipis  
mei filius. Huic ego 'Studes?' inquam. Respon-  
dit. 'Studeo.' 'Ubi?' 'Mediolani.' 'Cur non  
hic?' Tum pater eius, 'Quia nullos,' inquit, 'hic  
490 praeceptores habemus.'

Tum ego 'Quare nullos,' inquam, 'habetis? hic  
enim pueri discere facillime possunt. Etiam melius  
est eos hic morari, in patria ante oculos patrum  
educari.

495 'Ego, qui nondum liberos habeo, paratus sum  
pro re publica nostra tertiam partem dare eius, quod  
vobis placebit dare (nonnulli patres aderant et  
audiebant). Totum etiam darem nisi mihi melius  
videretur suam quemque partem dare.

500 'Itaque facite quod facio, eandem sententiam  
habete quam habeo: nihil melius liberis vestris  
dare potestis, nihil gratius patriae potestis.

‘Educentur hic qui hic nascuntur, liberi vestri discant hœc solum amare. Spero nos tam claros præceptōres adepturos esse, ut vicini oppidis studia hic petantur et ut, quamquam nunc liberi vestri in aliena loca eunt, mox alieni liberi in hunc locum conveniant.’

Itaque te, amice, rogo ut præceptōres quam optimos quaeras : omnes tamen res liberas parentibus servare cupio : illi indicent, illi eligant : ego mihi curam pecuniæ servo.

Valdè.

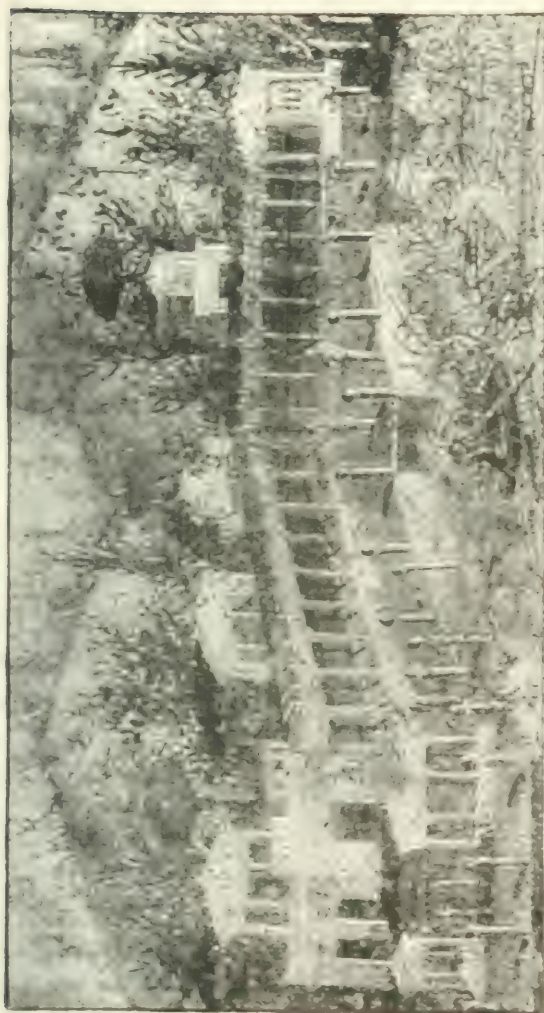
## XXI

*Pliny relates how Spurius even in his old age by exercise, study, and recreation preserves his former activity and his old interests. Pliny says that he will follow Spurius's example of moderation.*

Tibi dicam quomodo diu Spurius, iam senex, utatur : me enim ut certus siderum cursus delectat, ita certa vita senum : nam senum vitam placidam esse oportet : quam regulam Spurius servat.

Hora secundā calceos poscit, ambulat milia passuum tria, nec minus animum quam corpus exercet : si adsunt amici, sermonibus variis fruuntur : si nōn, liber legitur : nonnumquam etiam presentibus amicis, si illis placeat. Deinde condisit, et liber rursus aut sermo. Mox vehiculum ascendit cum uxore vel cum amico, nonnumquam mecum. Post septem milia passuum iterum ambulat mille





passus. iterum constitit vel se cubiculo et stilo reddit. Scribit enim etiam utrâque linguâ.

Horâ balnei nuntiâtâ (est hieme nôna, aestâtè octava) in solè, si caret vento, ambulat nudus. Deinde pilam movet vehementer et diu: sic enim 520 pugnat cum senectute. Lotus accubat; nondum cœnat sed vel audit vel legit. Cœna parâtur nôn minus nitida quam frugi in argento puro et antiquo. Sæpe cœnae cômœdi adsunt.

Inde illi, iam senî, aurium et oculorum est vigor, 525 inde vita intêgra. Hanc vitam ipse sequi cupio. Ille magistratus gessit, provincias rexit multoque labore hœc ôtiûm meruit: eundem cursum mihi opto, eundem finem laborum statuo.

## XXII

*Pliny describes with real appreciation the charms of his country-house and the great beauties of the spot. His love for it is obviously sincere and the letter rings true.*

Mirâris cur villa mea me delectet: nôn iam 540 intrâberis, cum cognoveris grâtiâ villæ. Abest ab urbe decem et septem milia passuum. Villa est magna, nôn sumptuôsa. Cuius in primâ parte est atrium frugi: deinde porticus in D litteræ similitudinem sunt ductæ, quæ specularia et tecta habent. 545 Mox venis ad triclinium pulchrum, quod in litus excurrit ut nonnumquam aestu maris lavetur: undique fenestrâs habet. Deinde vides porticus, mox âtrium, dênique silvas et longinquos

550 montes. A laevā est cubiculum magnum, quo maximē solis radii veniant: ibi omnes venti silent; hōc est hibernaculum: hic est bibliotheca plena libris, plena somnis. Reliquā parte lateris huius servi utuntur.

555 A dextrā cubiculum est pulcherrimum, quā nonnumquam ceno, quo sol maximē lūcet. Dēinde balnei cella magna: hic calida piscina nutritica, ex qua natantes mare vident: nec procul est locus ubi pilas movere solemus. Hic est turris ex qua  
560 latissimum mare, longissimum litus, villas amoenissimas cernere licet. Deinde est apothēca et horreum. Habeo hortum et gestationem: in horto vinea et aliae arbores, terra enim est fertilis. In villa est cryptoporticus quae auget radios solis, et  
565 xystus qui violis est odoratus.

In extrēmo xysto diacta est, amōres meī, re verā amōres: ipse posui. Ibi nōn vōces servōrum, nōn maris murmur et ne diem quidem sentio, nisi fenestris apertis. In hanc ego diactam cum me  
570 recoipi, abesse mihi videor etiam a villa meā.

Salienti aquā villa caret, sed fontes habet. Ligna vicināe silvae dant: frūgi quidem hominū sufficit vīcus. Mare nonnullos pisces dat nobis: villa nostra cibōs omnes, maximē hāc: multa enim  
575 pecora adsunt.

Nonne iūre tibi videor hanc villam amāre?

Vale.

## NOTES

[*L. G.* refers to the Clarendon Press *Elementary Latin Grammar*.]

### I

1. *mari*: dat. after the adj. *proximus*.
2. *que*: adv. of motion towards. *inferitur*: the passive of a transitive verb is often used where in English we use an intransitive verb, 'is swept in' = 'sweeps in'.
3. These verbs are historic present, i.e. the present is used for the past for the sake of vividness, *L. G.* § 208.
6. The dolphin took the boy on its back and swam off with him.
7. *dextra laevaque*: sc. *manu*: cf. l. 550, abl. of place where, *L. G.* § 120 (b).
9. *suam*: = and *suas* refer to the subject of the principal sentences. *L. G.* § 291.

### II

11. *Apud*: used as in French *chez*.
12. *Hic*: here a pronoun, not as in l. 3, where it is an adv. *lautus, sordidus*: with copulative verbs the same case is used after as before: therefore these adj. are nominat. agreeing with *hic*; if the construction had been acc. and infin. we should have had *dicens hunc sibi lautum ridere*. *L. G.* §§ 96-7, 230-4.
13. *sumptuosa*: n. pl., sc. *res vilis*: do not translate 'luxurious things', but turn as 'luxuries' or 'dainty food'. *sibi*, &c., dat. of advantage. *L. G.* § 117.
14. *alia*: sc. *genera vini*, different sorts of wine.
15. *minoribus*: 'less important' or 'less intimate.' As Roman society and morals deteriorated men gradually grew to measure friendship by the material advantages to be gained from friends who were wealthy or highly placed.
17. *Probasne*: *ne* asks a question that is neutral, *nunc* expects the answer 'no', *nunc* expects the answer 'yes'. *L. G.* § 60 (b), (c), (d).
18. *omnibus*: as *sibi*, l. 13.
20. *Magno tibi constat*: 'it stands to you at a great price' = 'it costs you a great deal'. *magno*: abl. of price, after *constat*. *L. G.* §§ 121 (d), 370. *tibi*: dat. of person concerned.



21. *idem*: n. sing. sc. *unum*. Pliny means that it is his custom to drink the cheap wine which he sets before freedmen rather than to set before freedmen the costly wine which men in his position would be expected naturally to drink.

23-4. This is the moral tag which Pliny was rather fond of adding to the end of a letter: there will be one or two instances later in this selection from his letters.

## III

25. *Assem para et accipe auream*: an instance of chiasmus, so called from the Greek letter X because the words are placed in strict antithesis. *assem*: opposed to

*aureum*, because the Roman as was of copper. *auream* means here a 'splendid story', compare the present day expression 'priceless story', and perhaps there is an allusion to the gold of the fortune which Regulus wished to inherit. The *captator* or legacy-hunter was a prominent figure in Roman society of the Empire: they were ready to go almost to any length in order to ingratiate themselves with wealthy men and women who had no heirs. Even in the earlier days of the Republic it was almost a point of honour for leading men to be mentioned in the wills of friends: in fact they often received bequests from men of whose existence they had never even heard. See ll. 324-5.

26. *iacebat*: often used of 'lying ill' or of 'lying dead', cf. *his iacet*.

27. *Impudentissimi*: genit. of definition, *supponens* *id*, it is the mark (or characteristic) of a wise man: here 'he acted most impudently'. *aggrae*: genit. depending on *maioris*.

29. *ipsi*: dat. of person concerned, with *agros* in agreement.

30. in *lecto*: abl. of place where is used when there is an idea of rest or stationary condition. *L. G.* § 104.

31. *Quo die*: abl. of time when. *L. G.* § 191. *quo* . . . *qua* interrogative (not relative) adj.

32. *mouet* . . . : historic present: cf. l. 3. He moves his lips as if counting to himself, he counts off on his fingers and adds up the total. The Romans counted units on the right hand and tens on the left: they also had reckoning-boards (*abacus*) something like those used nowadays in children's schools.

33. *inquit*: usually comes after the first or the second word in a sentence, and is always used in *Oratio Recta* or with the speaker's actual words.

*haruspicum*: a soothsayer who foretold the future from examining the entrails of birds and animals. Other soothsayers predicted from the flight of birds or from meeting animals, &c., from thunder, dreams, &c. They were consulted by the ancients before any important work was undertaken. Notice *consul* with the acc. = 'I consult you' or 'take your advice'; *consulo* with the dat. = 'I consult your interests'. *L. G.* § 286.

35. *codicillos*: the tablets of wood covered with wax on which the writing of the will was scratched with a metal pen (*calamus*); they were then secured with strings and sealed.

36. *Regule*: dat. of advantage. *L. G.* § 117.

37. *clamat hominem esse nequam*: acc. and infin. construction after *clamat*, a verb of saying; cf. *L. G.* § 112. *nequam*: an indeclinable adj.

#### IV

39. *cupit heres esse*: cf. note on l. 12. After *cupit* the complementary infin., *L. G.* § 279, may be used, or *esse* with the subj. Verbs of beginning, resolving, wishing, being able, take the complementary infin.

40. *consularis*: an ex-consul, or man of consular rank.

43. *captare*: complementary infin. as in l. 39, for the meaning of note on l. 25 'hunt for legacies'. *cooperat*: this verb *cooper* is a perfect with a present meaning. *sperabat se . . .* after verbs of hoping, promising, &c., the accus. and fut. infin. must be used: 'I hope to come' must be translated *spero me venturum esse* (*spero venire* is impossible).

45. *hortabatur ut . . .* after verbs of asking, urging, &c., *ut* with the subj. is used, *L. G.* § 301, and observes the sequence of tenses, primary after primary and historic after historic. *L. G.* § 148.

*Blaeso*: dat. of advantage. *L. G.* § 117.

48. *idem*: lit. 'the same man', should often be translated 'and yet he', 'but he'. *medicos haec*: after verbs of asking a double acc. is used. *L. G.* § 114.

49. *miserum*, not 'wretched', but 'unlucky'.

51. *Moritur*: historic present, cf. l. 3.

53. *Nonne . . . dabis*: see l. 17.

## V

55. Quaeris, 'you say you are looking for'. liberis: dat. of persons concerned.

56. regas ut . . . as in I. 45. tibi: note that verbs compounded with certain preps. take the dat. *L. G.* § 118 (3) gives the list of prepositions.

57. scholam: this comes from the Greek word σχολή which originally meant 'leisure', then 'leisure devoted to learning', then 'learning' and 'school'. scolare: *abl.*, after fruor, one of the verbs mentioned, *L. G.* § 124, as taking the *abl.*

59. solusam: *solo* can be used absolutely as here, that is with no verb depending on it, or with a complementary infin.

60. *L.*: the boys practise recitation and rhetorical exercises or declamation.

61. Cum audire (for *audire*): when *cum* is purely temporal and refers to primary time, the indic. is used. *L. G.* § 144.

scribam quid sentiam: *quid sentiam* is an indirect question in primary time after the primary indic. scribam: all indirect questions are put in the subj. Many sentences in Latin are indirect questions though they do not appear to be so in English. 'I wonder when you will come' is clearly a question: 'I will tell you my views' (= 'what I think') is not so obvious. For other instances see *L. G.* §§ 200 (3), 202.

63. efficiet ut: final subj. follows *efficiet*.

65. hoc studium: direct object of *desino*.

67. Oportet: one of the impersonal verbs, *L. G.* § 78, that take the acc. and infin. = instruction, § 132. ille pater, be patruo: a double case of apposition, *acc.* with *pater*, = with patruo; the ablatives are governed by the adj. *dispositus*. *L. G.* § 125.

69. me suscepturum: acc. and fut. infin. after *scio*, a verb of knowing. *L. G.* § 112.

in eligendo praeceptore: an instance of the gerundival construction, *L. G.* §§ 138-9, 278-9, where the substantive is put into the case of the gerundive, while the gerundive agrees with the substantive in gender and number.

74. *rai*: dat. after the compound verb *interfuit*, *L. G.* § 118 (6). These recitations by poets and literary men of their newly composed works were the chief means by which they were introduced to their circle of friends and acquaintances. They were often a great trial to the endurance of the hearers but had to be borne out of compliment to the authors.

75. *certior factus*: lit. 'I was made more certain' = 'was informed'. This phrase can also be used actively, *Ille me certiorum fecit*, 'he informed me'.

76. *eques*: a man of knightly rank with a fortune of 400,000 *aestores* (= 25000): they had the privilege of wearing a gold ring, a narrow purple stripe, and of a front seat in the theatre.

77. *elegas*: generally on love-topics.

78. *maiores*, 'ancestors': of the camp and superl. of *maior*, *maior maior*, *maior maximus*. *quaque*: follows the word it qualifies.

81. *cum recitaret*: cum temporal in past time is used with the subj. *L. G.* § 144. *coepit dicere*: prolative or complementary infin. as in *L. G.* § 46. *Prisco, iubeo*: these were the opening lines of the poem.

82. *Quo audito*: ablat. absolute. *L. G.* § 123. Do not translate 'which having been heard', but 'when he heard this'.

This construction is closely connected with the ablat. of attendant circumstances. It is called absolute, because it is independent in construction of the rest of the sentence. The phrase consists of a subst. or pronoun in the ablat. joined to a participle or another subst. in agreement with it: *porta rupta*, 'the gate having been broken'. *Caesare duce*, 'Caesar being general'. *His dictis*, 'these things having been said'. These phrases should be translated into better and freer English: 'when the gate had been broken in', 'under the command of Caesar', 'after saying this'. The ablat. absolute is often temporal, *regnante Augusto*, 'during the reign of Augustus'.

83. *Ego*: inserted for emphasis.

84. *quantus fuerit*: indirect question in primary time: cf. note on *L. G.* § 62. *loci*: there is also the neuter form *loci*, *L. G.* § 246.

85. *dubiae sanitatis*: genit. of quality with epithet. *L. G.* § 129 (6).



86. Explain the case of *robes*: cf. § 74.

89. *recitaturoid*: this fut. partic. is simply equivalent to a subst. and is the subject to *precipitur*.

90. ut stat: final subjunctive after *precipitur*.

## VII

92. *Athenis*: locative, *L. G.* § 106. With names of towns prepositions are omitted in motion towards or from, and put at, *Corinthum*, to Corinth, *de Corintho*, from Corinth, *Genuis*, at Corinth: so *Athenas*, to Athens, *Athenis*, from as at Athens.

95. *longa barba*: abl. of quality with epithet, *L. G.* § 121.

97. *Cruribus*: . . . Abl. of place where.

98. *quam*: It is often best to split up *quam* into *et tam*, and to translate 'and it'. *parvi*: genit., or better, locative of price, *L. G.* § 120, note 2. Usually if the price is stated the ablat. is used, if the price is vague then the locative is the ordinary use, *parvi*, *modici*, *quanti*, and on false analogy, *minori*, *pluris*.

100. *Athenas*: see note on l. 92. *certior factus*: perf. pass. part. lit. 'having been informed', 'when he was informed'.

101. *emere*: complementary infin., see l. 39.

102. Notice the number of *historis* presents for the sake of making the description more vivid.

103. *suos*: i.e. slaves and family.

105. *ferrum et vincula audita*: the two neuter subst. are followed by the neut. plur. verb.

109. *vocanti*: dat. after *audita*, *L. G.* § 248.

110. *eum iubet exspectare*: *iubet* takes the acc. and infin., *exspectare* takes the dat. and *et* with the subj. *L. G.* § 301.

111. *tabulis stiloque*: dat. after the compound verb.

112. *non moratus tollit*: 'he did not leave but raised'.

## VIII

114. *lento pede*: translate 'slowly': abl. of manner, *L. G.* § 121 (k).

116. *Ille*: i.e. the philosopher. *signum*: in apposition to *verba et facta*.

117. *Postero die*: abl. of time when, *L. G.* § 101. *monet ut*: *monet* with *ut*, 'I advise you to do something', with acc. and infin., 'I warn you that danger is near'.

119. *Quo facto*: do not translate 'which having been done', but 'after doing this', as in l. 82.

*haec collecta sepeliuntur*: translate 'these were collected and buried'.

120. *manibus*: abl. after *curat*, a verb of wanting. *L. G.* § 124.

122. in *Africam*: the preposition is required with the names of countries. *ire*: complementary infin.

123. *dum*: meaning 'while' takes the pres. indic. even when referring to past time.

124. *figura*: abl. of comparison after the comparatives *grandior pulcherrime*. *L. G.* § 121 (c), 257, and note. With any other case than the nomin. or accus. *quom* with the same case after it as before it is used. *magis bello fruentur quam pace*, 'they enjoy war more than peace'.

126. *se* . . . *eum*: the former refers to the subject of the main sentence, i. e. the apparition; the latter refers to the Roman. *Romam*: accus. of motion towards, cf. *Carthaginem* below.

131. *nave*: abl. after *ingrediente*.

133. *morbo*: Abl. of cause.

134. *nullo desperante*: ablat. absol. *nullo*: is the regular ablat. of *nemo*.

136. *est mihi*: dat. of possessor. *L. G.* § 117 (c).

137. *necta*: an old ablat. form used as an adverb.

138. *cutro*: abl. of instrument. *L. G.* § 120 (c). As the forelock of a victim was cut off before it was sacrificed, the fact that the apparition cut off the lock of the freedman seemed to foretell death.

141. *duo*: *se. affligit*.

142. For the reason of Domitian's anger with Pliny see the Historical Introduction, p. 6. *quod si*, 'but if', the plupf. subj. is used with an unfulfilled and therefore impossible condition in past time. *L. G.* § 394 (c) 2.

144. *quo imperatore*: abl. abs. 'during whose reign': see note on l. 82 at end.

146. These informers, who sprang into notoriety under the emperors, were a great danger in Rome, for they were ready to use spies and to bring any false information against any person, especially if wealthy or of high position.

148. *demonstrare*: complementary infin. with the acc. and infin. *periculum* . . . *imminere* depending on it. *capiti*: dat. after the compound verb. *L. G.* § 118 (b).

## IX

150. ut . . . scribam: as in L. 56, tibi: an alternative construction with *ut*.

151. quo: with comparatives *quo* is used in final sentences with the subj. in place of *ut*. L. G. §§ 199 (c), 265. Cf. L. 156.

152. Gratias ago: the indirect object which is not expressed would be *tibi*.

153. gloriam: i. e. by your writings.

154. Miseni: locative. classi: dat. after the compound *procurat*. L. G. § 118 (b). hora septima: abl. of time when.

155. For the construction cf. L. 151.

157. cui: dat. of possessor, as in L. 138.

158. pinui: dat. after *audimus*: cf. II. 109, 170.

159. in summo trunco: not 'on the highest' but 'at the top of'; cf. *inua mons*, 'the foot of the mountain'. L. G. § 299. Cf. L. 566, in extremo rivo.

160. candida: in agreement with *nubes*, L. 157. The cloud looked white when the volcano poured out ashes, and black when earth and rocks were hurled out.

162. Liburneam: acc. *navem*, a light, fast-sailing vessel used by the Liburni of Illyria and Dalmatia. Notice the asyndeton, or lack of conjunctions, to emphasize the rapid succession of actions. L. G. § 183.

163. navi: dat. after the compound *incidebat*.

164. igne: abl. of instrument. L. G. § 120 (c).

165. an se reciperet: the subj. of the indirect question: cf. L. 62, III. 'whether he should withdraw himself', i. e. retire: cf. French *se retirer*. Another phrase with the same meaning is *patem referre*.

166. Imperat ut: after *impeto*, *ut* with the subj. is used. L. G. § 301. Fortes fortuna iuvat: notice the alliteration in the proverb: the Romans had this proverb in different forms: *fortes fortuna*; *fortuna fuvat*.

169. lotus: also *lucius*, refers to the bath in which the Romans indulged before dinner. accubabat: especially of reclining at dinner.

## X

173. somno: abl. after *fruebatur*. L. G. § 124.

175. gravior: translate 'rather slow', or 'short': the comparative is frequently used in Latin in this sense: cf. L. 270.

ab: is used with living agents. *L. G.* § 121 (*m*). Distinguish from the abl. of instrument when no preposition is used.

176. aditu oppleto: abl. absol., *ob* in compounds often has an adversative or bad sense, *vide*, I sit, *obdormo*, I besiege. cinere pumicibusque: abl. of instrument as in l. 164.

177. potuisset: for this conditional sentence cf. note on l. 143.

179. utrum . . . oporteat: subj. of indirect question. domi: locative, cf. *L. G.* § 106, *homi, ruri, belli, militie*.

182. moveri: this passive should be compared with and translated like *inferitur*, l. 2.

184. capitibus: dat. after the compound *impervius*. subsidio: predicative dative: it here implies a purpose, i.e. to protect them; cf. *hanc rem mihi curare erit*, 'this shall be for a care to me', i.e. I will undertake to manage this. *L. G.* §§ 117 (*f*), 252. Cf. l. 400.

186. placuit: impersonal: the indirect object would be in the dat. if expressed, *ei*; = he determined. frigidam: *sc. aquam*.

189. excitant, 'stimulate'.

190. servis: dat. after the compound *omnibus*. Explain the ablatives *animi, sanguinis*: cf. l. 176.

191. Die redeunte: temporal abl. abs.

193. Explain the dat. *quiescenti*: cf. l. 109.

194. aliud . . . aliud . . . : It is one thing to . . . it is quite a different thing to . . . amico, omnibus: dat. of recipient.

## XI

198. iudicium: law-courts. Notice Pliny's vanity and how he implies that men were impelled, almost in spite of themselves, to honour him.

centumviri: a college or bench of about 100 men chosen from the Roman tribes to act as judges in civil cases.

200. famam: as an eloquent speaker.

201. laetitiae: partitive genit. depending on *piscis*. *L. G.* §§ 129 (*b*), 366.

202. quam: the conjunction, not the relative.

203. in ludis: either the gladiatorial combats or the wild beast shows in the Circus Maximus at Rome.

205. Italicus es an . . . : the full question would be *utrum Italicus es an . . .*

206. Tacitus' works comprised histories of Rome, monographs on other nations, and works on rhetoric.



207. Tacitus es an: as on l. 205.

209. quantam . . . acceperim: an indirect question in primary sequence: cf. l. 62.

210. novit: perf. form with present meaning: cf. *sci. scis. memini*.

211. nostrum: genit. plur. of *ego*. This form is used only after partitives. L. G. § 264. Cf. *nostris*, l. 247. *aliter*: i. e. by acquaintance or by sight.

214. in urbem: as we say 'to town', meaning 'to London', so the Romans used *in urbem* = *Romam*, and the Constantinopolitan Greeks διὰ τῆς πόλεως = to Constantinople, which was finally crystallized to Stamboul, and was then used as if it were a proper name. Cf. l. 447.

217. Verum, 'the truth'.

219. iure: abl. of manner used as an adv. Cf. *vi*, *sponte*. L. G. § 121 (A).

220. noverat: this plqpf. should be translated 'knew', cf. l. 210.

221. fama: abl. of cause.

## XII

224. optimi: Pliny was a great admirer and personal friend of the emperor (*princeps*) Trajan. *consilio*: dat., almost like our 'Privy Council'.

226. ex, 'in accordance with'.

227. quos: split up and translate as *et na*. There is still to be seen the remains of a large amphitheatre at Vienne. *nonnulli*: an instance of *illotes*, that is where less is said than is meant: cf. *non tuus* = *trudis*. See l. 374.

228. causam agebant, 'pleaded their case'.

229. Cum . . . 'when their opinions were asked': *cum* with the subj. as in l. 81. *quo viro*: abl. of comparison.

230. esse abolendos ludos: the gerundival construction is here used as an accus. and infin. *audendum est nolle*, 'we must go': *didit eundem esse velle*, 'he said that he must go'.

231. velle ut . . . possent: after *vult* the infin. or *ut* with the subj. can be used.

233. se praebuilt, 'showed himself'.

234. huiusmodi, 'a man of this character'.

238. Catullus and Volente were both notorious informers in the reign of Domitian.

243. hunc passurum fuisse, 'that this man would have . . .', an accus. and infin. construction after the interrog. *quis putamus*.

*si viveret* : a past tense of the subj. implies an impossible condition. *L. G.* § 394 (c) 1.

244. *Mauricius'* reply was intended to hint that *Nerva* treated these infamous criminals with too much moderation and that he certainly ought not to countenance them by inviting them to dine with him.

*nobiscum* : with the personal pronouns *cum* is placed after, not before, *cum hoc*, *cum illo*, but *tecum*, *secum*, *nobiscum*.  
*cenaret* : as in l. 243.

246. *ioca* : in l. 84 we had *ioci*.

247. *ut*, 'as'. *nostri* : genit. plur. in agreement with *omnium*. See note on l. 211. *Romae* : locative.

### XIII

250. *Quamquam* : a concessive conjunction followed by the indic., while *quamvis* takes the subj., l. 376. *vivendi* : the gerund construction.

252. *valetudo* : here 'ill health', sometimes 'good health', sometimes neutral, 'a state of health'.

*adeo . . . ut*, 'to such a degree that', followed by the consecutive subj. Translate *tantas*, 'solid', 'weighty'.

257. *Domitiano imperatore* : abl. absol., l. 82.

258. *se receperunt* : as in l. 165. The invalid apparently was on his guard lest there should be *delatores*, or informers, among his own slaves.

260. *ut* : final. *isti latroni* : dat. after *supersim*. Notice that the force of *iste* is often contemptuous (*ille*, which is complimentary).

261. *vel uno die*, 'even by a single day'.

264. *qui . . . faceret* : the relative may be used either as subject (as here) or as object in a final sentence in place of *ut* : he sends me a book to read, *ad me librum mitit quem legam*. *L. G.* § 300.

265. *mori* : complementary infin. *suis* : refers to *uxor*.

266. *precibus* : abl. of instrument.

268. *quo amico . . .* : for the abl. cf. l. 120. *caream* : subj. of the indirect question.

270. *Vereor ne* : for the use of *ne* and *ut* after *vereor* see *L. G.* § 387. *vereor ne veniat*, 'I fear lest (= that) he may come' : *vereor ne non* or *ut veniat*, 'I fear lest (or that) he may not come'.

*neglegentius* : as in l. 175, 'rather (or too) carelessly'.

## XIV

271. *Gaudeo*: may be constructed with the accus. and infin. or with *quod* and the indic. *L. G.* § 275.

272. *ut*: consecutive. *qui sint*: indirect question, so too *sint scripti*, next line.

274. *de* . . . 'dealing with hurling javelins on horseback'.

275. *praefectus alae*, 'commander of a cavalry squadron': the *ala* was so called from being placed on the wing of the army: it was composed usually of cavalry drawn from the allies.

280. *orabat ut*: *L. G.* § 301.

282. *Dubii sermonis*, 'on bad grammar'.

283. *Nerone imperatore*: the construction is the same as in l. 257.

286. *naturam*: accus. because the same case follows *quam*, as precedes it, and *quis* is the accus. in apposition to *libris*.

287. *quomodo* . . . *potuerit*: explain this subj., cf. l. 62.

289. *aestate* . . . *hieme*: abl. of time when.

291-2. The early hours of the day were used more by the Romans than among us: clients went to pay their complimentary visits to patrons about daybreak, and much business was transacted early in the day.

292. *noctibus*: abl. after *utebatur*: *L. G.* § 124.

297. *quidem*, 'at any rate', emphasizes *pariem*.

298. *lavabatur*, 'he bathed'. *gustabat*, 'took a light meal'.

299. *in cenae tempus*, 'until time for dinner'.

300. The *lector* was usually an educated slave who read aloud while his master reclined, or during a drive or meal.

306. *hieme* . . . : the Romans reckoned their days from sunrise to sunset, the hours therefore were longer in summer than winter, as their number, twelve, remained constant. See l. 528.

309. *dum lavatur*: *dum* with the pres. indic. as in l. 123.

311. *ad latus ibat*, 'walked by his side'.

312. *manicis*, 'mittens'. *ne* . . . *eriperet*: final subj.

314. *sella*: in the *sella* one sat upright, whereas one reclined in the *lectica*.

315. Explain the subj. *ambularem*.

317. *utrimque*: the ancients usually wrote only on one side of the parchment or papyrus.

319. *si illi comparer*, 'if I am to be compared with him'.

320. *quis* . . . *erubescat*: the subj. of the deliberative

question, which does not expect an answer: *quid faciam?* 'what in the world am I to do?' What case is *avunculo*? Cf. l. 319.

## XV

322. *Nuntiatum est*: the impersonal passive: cf. *ventum est* = I came: *pugnatum est* = a battle was fought. *L. G.* § 39.

324-5. Pliny regrets that he has not been mentioned in Fannius' will, more from a sense of wounded dignity than from regret at not receiving a legacy: see l. 25.

328. *de occisis a Nerone*, 'about Nero's victims'.

329. *Tanto . . . quanto*: abl. of measure. *L. G.* § 121 (g).

333. Distinguish between *antea* and *ante*, l. 351, adverbs, and *ante*, a preposition, l. 335.

335. *scrinium*: either a box for holding letters and rolls, or a desk.

344. *Quantum laboris . . .*: partitive genit., cf. l. 201.

*frustra*: because he had prepared materials for another volume which he was doomed never to write.

345. Pliny had probably no misgivings as to the immortality or polish of his own writings.

347. *quoque*: always follows the word which it qualifies; contrast *etiam* which precedes.

348. *laboremus*: hortative or jussive subj. *L. G.* § 198 (e).

*ut . . . possit*: explain which use of *ut* this is.

*quam paucissima*: lit. 'how fewest', i.e. 'as few as possible'. *quam plurimi*, 'as many as possible': so with superl. adv. *quam celerrime*, 'as quickly as possible', = Greek *ὅτι τάχιστα*. It is really a condensed expression for *tam celeriter quam celerrime*. *L. G.* § 313. See l. 509.

## XVI

350. *quomodo . . . agam*: as in l. 62. *ruri*: locative. *L. G.* § 106. *aestate*: abl. of time when.

351. *horam primam*, 'about daybreak': remember that this would vary in summer and winter, ll. 291-2.

*ante*: adv. as mentioned in l. 333.

352. The windows were kept shut so that his mind should not be distracted by the sight and noise of anything that was going on outside: cf. ll. 567-9.

353. *silentio . . .*: abl. of attendant circumstances.



et . . . et, 'both . . . and': 'free from business and distractions'.

354. He means that his mind is not distracted by unimportant objects, but that he concentrates his mind on his studies.

356. *pauciora . . . plura*: accus. after *cogito*.

ut possim: explain this subj.

358. The Romans invented a type of shorthand for the slaves who acted as their amanuenses and secretaries: they were called *notarii*.

361. *xystum*: as in l. 565, a terrace in the garden, *hortus*, with flower beds, also sometimes an open portico. *cryptoporticum*: as in l. 564, a portico walled in on both sides and covered in, with windows for light and air, l. 545.

*reliqua*: i. e. the rest of his compositions.

362. ut . . . sic, 'as . . . so', 'not only . . . but also'.

366. *stomachi*: translate 'digestion'. *ungor . . .*: practically middle in sense, 'I oil my limbs, take some exercise (probably with a ball, or running, and have a bathe': this was the usual procedure before dinner: see ll. 529-30.

368. *mihi*: dat. of advantage. *comoedus*: a comic actor: clowns, buffoons, ballet-dancers, and musicians were introduced between the courses of a Roman dinner which seldom lasted less than three hours and often for twice as many: cf. l. 534.

374. *nonnumquam*, 'not never'—'often', litotes as in l. 227.

*mihi*: dat. after the compound *subveniunt*.

376. *aliquando*, 'frequently'. Notice the complacency with which Pliny describes his anxiety to lose no time.

ut: final. *quamvis*: with subj., see l. 250. *nonnihil*: as *nonnumquam*, l. 374.

378. *non satis temporis*: partitive genit. *L. G.* § 366. The country-folk think I ought to give them a little more of my time, so highly do they value intercourse with me.

379. *me consulunt*: as in l. 34.

## XVII

381. *quos . . . pertulerim*: subj. of indirect question.

383. *Quamquam . . .*: a quotation from Verg. *Aen.* ii. 12, where Aeneas is telling Dido about the Trojan horse.

384. *Profecto avunculo*: abl. abs.

387. *tremores terrae*: earthquakes.

388. adeo . . . ut : for the construction see l. 252.  
 moveri . . . verti : for the translation see l. 2.  
 391. Double indirect question.  
 392. agebam, 'I was spending', or, 'was in'.  
 394. At the first hour of nightfall.  
 396. videbatur : impersonal.  
 397. Si frater : i.e. of Pliny's mother.  
 398. avunculus vivit : see 34.  
 400. curae esse : predicative dat., cf. l. 184. nobis : dat. of person concerned.  
 403. orare, hortari : historic infinitives. me . . . esse : acc. and infin. dependent on *dicere* understood from *hortari*.  
 404. si ego fugissem : all subordinate sentences (including therefore conditional) in Oratio Obliqua are put in the subj. *L. G.* § 395 (c). It is equivalent to *fugens*, fut. perf. indic. in Oratio Recta.  
 408. fugiamus : jussive subj. *L. G.* § 198 (c).  
 410. hominibus . . . : abl. after adj. of fullness.  
 411. tollere, gemere : historic infin., here used for vividness in place of the indic. *L. G.* § 276. The asyndeton is for the same reason. *L. G.* § 183, cf. note on l. 162.  
 412. Misenum : acc. of motion towards. domi : locative.

## XVIII

416. toti : dat. sing.  
 417. curae : for the construction see note on l. 400.  
 418. *ἑπαιτός* : a Greek word meaning children exposed by their own parents and taken up and reared (*τρέφω*) by others. The Greeks not infrequently exposed infant daughters or sickly children.  
 419. Pliny had the imperial decrees dealing with foundlings read to him (*auditis*).  
 420. quid . . . velles : indirect question.  
 422. tanta : not to be translated 'so great', turn 'a matter of such importance'.  
 426. expositis : the correct Latin word, for which Pliny uses *ἑπαιτός*, which, however, is not quite an equivalent.  
 427. sublatis : *tollere* means to lift up a new-born child from the ground : if the father did this, it was a sign that he meant to rear it up.  
 430. His : dat. of disadvantages.  
 432. redimendam . . . 'ought to be bought back at the cost of the expenses of their rearing'.

## XIX

433. *ad te referre*, 'to refer to your judgement'.

436. *Cognitionibus*, 'legal inquiry', 'trial'.

437. *utrum . . . oporteat necne* : double indirect question. Notice that *anum* is used in double direct questions, 'will you come or not (*anum*)?' *necne*, in double indirect, 'I ask whether you will come or not (*necne*)'. *L. G.* § 293.

438-9. With the sentences beginning *detur*, *nomen*, *utrum* . . . *necne* are omitted for the sake of avoiding repetition. Pliny asks whether the profession of Christianity is to be punished.

442. *deferebantur*, 'were accused as Christians'.

443. Pliny was naturally humane and wished to give them an opportunity to deny their Christian faith. It must be remembered that Christianity was looked on as a political offence because the Christians refused to sacrifice to the genius of the emperor, whereas other pagan religions were more complaisant and tolerant of each other.

*supplicium minatus* : in English we say 'I threaten you with death', in Latin we have, *ibi mortem minor*.

444. *duci* : sc. *ad supplicium*, 'to punishment'.

445. *dubitabam quin*, 'I felt no doubt (but) that . . .'. After verbs of doubting *quin* with the subj. is used (*quin* is for *qui*, *ne*, 'by which not'). *L. G.* §§ 284-5.

446. Roman citizens could only be tried on capital charges by their peers at Rome : they could not be scourged or put to death as a provincial might be : so Pliny sent them to Rome, *in urbem*, as in l. 214. Cf. St. Paul, who on appealing to the emperor, was sent by Festus to Rome.

448. *libellum sine auctore*, 'an anonymous accusation'.

451. *appellaverunt*, 'called on' in act of worship.

*imagini* : dat. governed by *appellaverunt*. The *genius* of the emperor was worshipped by the Romans, and the *imago* is the material representation of the *genius*.

452. *tunc ac vino* : abl. of material.

453. *Christo* : dat. of disadvantage after *male dixerunt*.

*id quod*, 'a thing which'. Pliny bears good testimony to the steadfastness of real Christians.

458. *simulacris* : dat., as *imagini* after *appellaverunt*.

*certo* : the first day of the week.

459. *ante lucem* : so that slaves and others engaged on household duties could come before their work began.

*Christo*, 'in honour of' : dat. of advantage.

460. iurare : after verbs of swearing, as after verbs of hoping and promising, the accus. and fut. infin. is used.

461. fore (= *futurem esse*) ut : this construction is a periphrasis for the fut. infin. and occurs especially where the verb to be used has no fut. infin. *L. G.* §§ 295-6.

463. ad capiendum cibum : the gerundival construction is used here in place of *ut* final. *L. G.* § 300, 1.

negaverunt : *velut* like *tamen* takes the acc. and infin. *L. G.* § 301.

466. me oportere : remember that *oportere* is impersonal.

467. dicebantur : sc. *esse*. quid . . . veri : partitive genit. Why is *esse* in the subj. ? Cf. l. 62.

470. tot : is indeclinable, but is here equivalent to an abl.

471. omnis aetatis . . . : genit. of quality, always with an adj. *L. G.* § 129 (d).

473. superstitione : for the construction cf. l. 410.

475. Explain the subj. *passi* : cf. l. 62. paenitentiae : genit. depending on *locus*.

480. dis : contracted dative plur. from *deus*.

482. in nullo crimine, 'in no accusation', not 'crime'.

483. pessimi exempli . . . : genit. of quality. *L. G.* § 129 (d). Trajan means that anonymous accusations are unworthy of a civilized age.

## XX

484. gaudeo quod : see l. 271.

aliquid te : double accus. after verbs of asking.

486. ad me salutandum : as in l. 463. municipis : an inhabitant of a *municipium*, or town in Italy, subject to Rome but governed by its own laws.

496. quod vobis placebit, 'of what you shall decide to'.

498. darem nisi . . . videretur : *L. G.* § 394 (c) 1.

503. Educentur : jussive subj. *L. G.* § 198 (c).

504. solum : notice that it is *solum*, not *solum*.

505. Explain what sort of *ut* this is. *L. G.* § 145. oppidis : abl. of place where.

506. quamquam : remember the difference in construction after *quamquam* and *quamvis* : see l. 250.

509. quam optimos : translate on the analogy of *quam paucissimos*, l. 348.

510. parentibus : dat. of advantage.

511. iudicent, eligant : explain these subj. *L. G.* § 198. (c).

512. pecuniae : genit. depending on *caram*.



## XXI

518. milia : *mille* in the sing. is an indecl. adj.; *millia* in the plur. is a declinable subst. : 'he came with one thousand soldiers, with three thousand soldiers', *venit cum millibus militibus, cum tribus millibus militibus*. Cf. l. 525.

521. si non : *sc. adiunt*.

522. si placeat, 'if it should happen to please'.

527. i. e. in Latin and Greek.

528. hieme nona, aestate octava : i. e. about the same time of day, roughly two p. m. See l. 306.

529. nudus : does not mean naked, but without the upper garments.

530. pilam : old men usually played with the large *folles*, which was rather like a football.

531. accubat : of reclining at a meal.

533. frugi : probably an old dat. form, used as an indecl. adj. *L. G.* §§ 162 (a), 163 (d).

*puro*, 'unchased', 'plain'.

534. comoedi : cf. note on l. 368.

535. illi : dat. of possessor.

537. multo labore : abl. of means.

## XXII

540. delectet : the subj. of the indirect question.

541. cognoveris : fut. perf.

542. milia passuum : as in l. 518.

545. specularia, 'windows', made of mica split into thin flakes, as in the *cryptoporticus*, l. 361.

546. triclinium : so called from the dining couches round three sides of the room.

547. ut : consecutive.

550. A laeva : *sc. manu*, as in l. 7.

555. a dextra : as *a laeva* above, l. 550.

Distinguish *qua*, 'where' and *quo* 'whither'.

557. balnei cella, 'bathing-room', piscina : properly 'a fish-pond', here 'pool' or 'large tank' for swimming.

562. gestationem : a promenade or drive running through the grounds for walking or riding in the litter.

564. *cryptoporticus*: as in l. 361. It concentrated and retained the heat of the sun's rays.

565. *xystus*: as in l. 361.

566. *diaeta*, 'a summer-house'. For *in extrema xysto* see l. 159.

*amores mei*, 'my real joy'.

567-9. Cf. l. 352.

571. *Salienti aqua*, 'a waterfall'.

572. *frugi*: cf. l. 533.

573. *nonnullos pisces*, 'plenty of fish'.

574. *lac*, 'milk and cheese': the milk of cattle, goats, and sheep.

# VOCABULARY OF PROPER NAMES

**Āfric-a, -ae**, Africa.

**Athēn-ae, -ārum**, Athens, the leading city of culture in Greece.

**Attī-cus, -a, -um**, adj., of Attica, the district of which Athens was the chief city.

**Bīthŷn-i, -ōrum**, the people of Bithynia, a Roman province in Asia Minor, on the Euxine.

**Blaes-us, -i**, a Roman of wealth.

**Carthāg-o, -inis**, Carthage, once the great rival of Rome at sea and in commerce, but now of minor importance.

**Cār-us, -i**, an informer under Domitian.

**Catull-us, -i**, a powerful informer and favourite of Domitian.

**Christiān-i, -ōrum**, the Christians.

**Christ-us, -i**, Christ.

**Dēmosten-es, -is**, an Athenian, the greatest of all Greek speakers and a fervent patriot.

**Domitiān-us, -i**, a son, like the preceding emperor, of Vespasian: a man of naturally suspicious tempera-

ment, in the latter years of his reign he became a tyrant.

**Drūs-us, -i, Ner-o, -ōnis**, a stepson of the emperor Augustus. He won a series of victories over the Germans.

**Fanni-us, -i**, the author of three books about the emperor Nero's crimes.

**Germān-i, -ōrum**, the people of Germany.

**Germāni-a, -ae**, Germany.

**Graec-us, -a, -um**, adj., Greek.

**Ītalīc-us, -a, -um**, adj., Italian.

**Latīn-us, -a, -um**, adj., Latin.

**Līvi-us, -i**, Titus Livius, one of the great Roman historians, but famous for his vivid and picturesque writing rather than for his accuracy.

**Maurīc-us, -i**, a Roman mentioned for his bold candour towards the emperor.

**Mediolān-um, -i**, Milan, a Roman colony in North Italy.

**Misēn-um, -i**, the cape Mi-

- seno, a few miles from Vesuvius.
- Nere, *as* Drusus.
- Ner-o, -ônis, the infamous Roman emperor who was so notorious for his excesses and cruelty.
- Plini-us, for the elder and younger Pliny *as* the Historical Introduction.
- Prise-us, -i, a Roman, stupid and slow-witted.
- Régul-us, -i, an informer under Domitian and also a notorious legacy-hunter (*captator*).
- Rôm-a, -ae, the capital of Italy.
- Rôman-us, -a, -um, adj., Roman.
- Sparian-a, -ae, a Roman mentioned for his peaceful old age.
- Tacit-us, -i, the great Roman historian famous for his indictment of the tyrannical Roman emperors and for the vigour and brevity of his style.
- Titus, *as* Lavinus.
- Trâiân-us, -i, a Spaniard, the first Roman emperor of foreign birth, a good administrator and a capable general.
- Véient-o, -ônis, a creature of Domitian.
- Vêrâni-a, -ae, a Roman lady, a victim of the legacy-hunter, Regulus.
- Vesûvi-us, -i, the famous volcano near Naples which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum *a. d.* 79.
- Viennens-es, -ium, the inhabitants of Vienne, an important town on the Rhone, near Lyons.



# LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

## ABBREVIATIONS

*ablat.* = ablative  
*absol.* = absolute  
*accusat.* = accusative  
*adj.* = adjective  
*adv.* = adverb  
*cf.* = compare  
*comp.* = comparative  
*conj.* = conjunction  
*dat.* = dative  
*dep.* = deponent  
*dim.* = diminutive  
*fut.* = future  
*genit.* = genitive  
*ger.* = gerund  
*indecl.* = indeclinable  
*indicat.* = indicative  
*inf.* = infinitive  
*interj.* = interjection  
*lit.* = literally

*n.* or *neut.* = neuter  
*num.* = numeral  
*p.* = page  
*part.* = participle  
*pass.* = passive  
*perf.* = perfect  
*perh.* = perhaps  
*pers.* = personal  
*plupf.* = pluperfect  
*plur.* = plural  
*poss.* = possessive  
*prep.* = preposition  
*pron.* = pronoun  
*sc.* = scilicet = understand  
*subj.* = subjunctive  
*superl.* = superlative  
*u.* = with  
*v.* = as opposed to

*à* or *ab*, prep., *by, from*.  
*ab-eo, -ivi* or *-ii, -itum, -ire*,  
*go away, depart*.  
*abol-eo, -evi, -itum, 2, abo-*  
*lish, destroy*.  
*abstinenti-a, -ae, f., fasting,*  
*abstinence*.  
*ac-cido, -cidi, 3, happen*.  
*ac-cipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3,*  
*take, receive*.  
*accubo, 1, recline*.  
*accuso, 1, accuse*.

*ac-er, -ris, -re, sharp*.  
*acerbus, adj., untimely*.  
*ad, prep., by, towards; near, to*  
*the house of*.  
*adeo, adv., so, to such a de-*  
*gree*.  
*ad-eo, -ivi* or *-ii, -itum, ire*,  
*go to, approach*.  
*adfero, attuli, allatum,*  
*bring*.  
*adhibeo, 2, invite*.  
*adiaceo, 2, lie*.

ad-ipiscor, -eptus, 3 dep.,  
gain, obtain.  
adit-us, -ūs, m., entrance.  
ad-sum, -fui, -esse, be present:  
*help, furnish.*  
adversus, adj., *opposite, against.*  
adversus, prep., against.  
aeg-er, -ra, -rum, ill.  
aegrē, adv., *scarcely, reluctantly.*  
aest-ās, -ātis, f., summer.  
aest-us, -ūs, m., tide.  
aet-ās, -ātis, f., age.  
ag-er, -ri, m., field.  
agito, 1, *move rapidly.*  
ago, ēgi, actum, 3, with  
causam, *plead a cause*; with  
gratias, *thank.*  
ago, ēgi, actum, 3, do, lead,  
spend, drive.  
āgrest-is, -e, adj., rustic, peasant.  
āl-a, -ae, f., cavalry squadron.  
albus, adj., white.  
aliēnus, adj., strange, foreign.  
aliquando, adv., sometimes.  
ali-quis, -quid, adj., *some one.*  
aliter, adv., otherwise.  
alius, adj., other, another;  
aliud . . . aliud, one thing  
. . . another thing.  
ambulo, 1, walk.  
amb-ūro, -ussi, -ustum, 3,  
*burn, glaze.*  
amic-us, -i, m., friend.  
ā-mitto, -misi, -missum, 3,  
*lose.*  
amo, 1, love.  
amoenus, adj., pleasant.  
am-or, -ōris, m., love; amōres,  
*favourite.*  
amphor-a, -ae, f., jar.

amplitūd-o, -inis, f., bulk.  
an, conj., or, whether.  
ancill-a, -ae, f., female slave.  
anim-a, -ae, f., breathing.  
anim-us, -i, m., mind, spirit,  
*conscience.*  
ann-us, -i, m., year.  
ante, adv. and prep., before.  
anteā, adv., before.  
antiquus, adj., old, ancient.  
an-us, -ūs, f., old woman.  
appello, 1, *name, call on.*  
aper-io, -ui, -tum, 4, open.  
apothēc-a, -ae, f., wine-room,  
*store-room.*  
appāreo, 2, appear.  
appropinquo, 1, approach.  
apud, prep., with, at the house  
of, among.  
aqu-a, -ae, f., water.  
arb-or, -oris, f., tree.  
argent-um, -i, n., silver.  
argu-o, -i, -ūtum, 3, convict.  
as, assis, m., Roman copper  
coin originally 1 lb, later 1 oz.  
ascen-do, -di, -sum, 3, mount;  
*up, embark.*  
āt-er, -ra, -rum, black.  
ātri-um, -i, n., hall.  
auct-or, -ōris, m. and f.,  
*author.*  
auctōrit-ās, -ātis, f., author-  
ity, influence.  
audio, 4, hear, obey.  
audīt-or, -ōris, m., hearer.  
augeo, auxi, auctum, 2, in-  
*crease, magnify.*  
aureus, adj., golden. 'pri-  
vileg-'.  
aur-is, -is, f., ear.  
aut, adv., either, or.  
autem, conj., moreover, now,  
*but.*  
avuncul-us, -i, m., uncle.

balne-um, -i, n., *bath*.  
 barb-a, -ae, f., *beard*.  
 bellum, -i, n., *war*.  
 bene, adv., *well*.  
 bibliothêc-a, -ae, f., *library*.  
 bibo, bibi, 3, *drink*.  
 brev-is, -e, adj., *short*.

caecus, adj., *blind*.  
 calidus, adj., *warm*.  
 câlig-o, -inis, f., *mist, vapour*.  
 calce-us, -i, m., *boot*.  
 candidus, adj., *white*.  
 capill-us, -i, m., *hair*.  
 capio, cêpi, captum, 3, *take*,  
*catch; contain; win*.  
 capto, 1, *seize for a quarry*.  
 cap-ut, -itis, n., *head, life*.  
 car-eo, -ui, 2, *be without*.  
 carm-en, -inis, n., *hymn*.  
 cās-us, -ūs, m., *fall*.  
 caus-a, -ae, f., *reason, cause*.  
 causā, as prep. foll. by the  
 genit., *for the sake of*.  
 celebro, 1, *publish abroad*,  
*celebrate*.  
 celeriter, adv., *quickly*.  
 cell-a, -ae, f., *room*.  
 cên-a, -ae, f., *dinner*.  
 cêno, 1, perf. part. dep.  
 cênātus, *dine*.  
 cerno, crêvi, crêtum, 3, *see*.  
 certus, adj., *sure, fixed, cer-*  
*tain, definite: certiorem*  
*facio, inform, lit. make*  
*more certain*.  
 cervic-al, -âlis, n., *bolster, pil-*  
*low*.  
 cêter, -a, -um, adj., *more com-*  
*mon in the plur., the rest*.  
 cib-us, -i, m., *food*.  
 cin-is, -eris, m., *ash*.  
 circ-a or circum, prep., *round*,  
*about*.

circum-fero, -tuli, lātum, to  
*carry round, turn round*.  
 civ-is, -is, m. and f., *citizen*.  
 clāmo, 1, *call, cry*.  
 clārē, adv., *aloud*.  
 clārus, adj., *clear, renowned*.  
 class-is, -is, f., *fleet*.  
 clau-do, -si, -sum, 3, *shut*.  
 cōdicill-i, -ōrum, m. pl., *will*.  
 coep-i, -tus, defective, *begin*.  
 cōgitāti-o, -ōnis, f., *thought*,  
*consideration*.  
 cōgito, 1, *think*.  
 cogniti-o, -ōnis, f., *trial*.  
 co-gnosco, -gnōvi, -gnitum,  
 3, *find out, know*.  
 cō-go, -ēgi, -actum, 3, *com-*  
*pel, force*.  
 col-ligo, -lēgi, -lectum, 3,  
*gather*.  
 colōni-a, -ae, f., *settlement*,  
*village*.  
 colōn-us, -i, m., *farmer*.  
 commentāri-us, -i, m., *note-*  
*book, memoranda*.  
 cōmoed-us, -i, m., *comic actor*,  
*truffian*.  
 comparo, 1, *compare*.  
 com-pōno, -posui, -positum,  
*compose*.  
 computo, 1, *count*.  
 con-cido, -cidi, 3, *fall, col-*  
*lapse*.  
 concur-ro, -ri, -sum, 3, *run*.  
 condici-o, -ōnis, f., *status*,  
*condition*.  
 confero, contuli, collātum,  
*compare*.  
 con-fiteor, -fessus, 2 dep.,  
*confess*.  
 conflu-o, -xi, 3, *crowd together*.  
 con-iungo, -iunxi, -iunctum,  
 3, *unite*.  
 cōnor, 1 dep., *try*.

conquī-ro, -sivi, -situm, 3,  
*search for.*  
 conscienti-a, -ae, f., *con-*  
*science.*  
 con-sido, -sēdi, -sessum, 3,  
*sit down.*  
 consili-um, -i, n., *advice, plan,*  
*plot, counsel, also council.*  
 constans, adj., *resolute.*  
 constanti-a, -ae, f., *resolu-*  
*tion, bravery.*  
 constit-uo, -ui, -ūtum, 3,  
*determine.*  
 con-sio, -stiti, -stātum, 1,  
*cost* with abl. of price and  
 dat. of person.  
 cons-ul, -ulis, m., *consul.*  
 consular-is, -e, adj., *consular,*  
*ex-consul.*  
 con-sulo, -sului, -sultum, 3,  
*consult, (with dat.) consult*  
*the interests of.*  
 contra, prep. and adv.,  
*against, opposite, otherwise.*  
 con-venio, -vēni, -ventum,  
 1, *meet, come together, agree.*  
 conviv-a, -ae, m., *guest,*  
*feaster.*  
 cōpi-a, -ae, f., *resource, plenty;*  
*plur., forces, troops.*  
 corp-us, -oris, n., *body, person.*  
 cor-rumpo, -rūpi, -ruptum, 3,  
*corrupt, spoil.*  
 crassus, adj., *thick.*  
 crē-do, -didi, -ditum, 3, *be-*  
*lieve, trust* (w. dat.).  
 crēdulus, adj., *believing.*  
 cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3, *grow.*  
 crim-en, -inis, n., *accusation,*  
*charge.*  
 crucio, 1, *torment.*  
 crūs, crūris, n., *leg.*  
 cryptoportic-us, -ūs, f.,  
*covered colonnade.*

cubicul-um, -i, n., *bedroom,*  
*room.*  
 cult-or, -ri, m., *knife.*  
 cum, prep., *with; conj., when,*  
*since.*  
 cunctor, 1 dep., *desert, hesitate.*  
 cup-io, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 3,  
*desire.*  
 cūr, adv., *why?*  
 cūr-a, -ae, f., *care, anxiety.*  
 curro, cucurri, cursum, 3,  
*hasten, run.*  
 curs-us, -us, m., *course, race,*  
*journey.*  
 dê, prep., *down from, from,*  
*out of; usual, conversative.*  
 debeo, 2, *owe, ought.*  
 decem, num. adj., *ten.*  
 dê-fero, -tuli, -lātum, *inform*  
*against, refuse.*  
 dêinde, adv., *then, next.*  
 dêlecto, 1, *delight.*  
 delphin-us, -i, m., *dolphin.*  
 dêmonstro, 1, *show.*  
 dênego, 1, *deny, refuse.*  
 dênique, adv., *then, lastly, in*  
*short.*  
 densus, adj., *thick.*  
 descen-do, -di, -sum, 3, *dis-*  
*embark, disembark.*  
 dêser-o, -ui, -tum, 3, *desert,*  
*leave.*  
 dêsertus, adj., *deserted.*  
 dêsidiosus, adj., *slothful.*  
 despêro, 1, *have no hope of, be*  
*hopeless.*  
 de-us, -i, m., *god, deity.*  
 dext-er, -ra, -rum, adj., *right.*  
 diaet-a, -ae, f., *summer-house.*  
 dico, dixi, dictum, 3, *say,*  
*speak, name.*  
 dicto, 1, *dictate.*  
 di-ēs, -ei, m. and f., *day, time.*



differo, distuli, dilātum, *put off*.

digit-us, -i, m., *finger*.

digmus, adj., *deserving, worthy* (w. abl.).

diligen-s, -tis, adj., *careful*.

dī-mitto, -misi, -missum, 3, *send away*.

dis-cēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3, *depart from, quit, go away*.

disco, didici, 3, *learn by study*.

discrim-en, -inis, n., *distinction*.

diū, adv., *for a long time*; comp. diūtius.

do, dedi, datum, 1, *give, offer*.  
doleo, 2, *grieve*.

dol-or, -ōris, m., *pain, grief*.

domin-us, -i, m., *lord*.

dom-us, -ūs, f., *house, home*.

dorm-io, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4, *sleep*.

dubito, 1, *doubt*.

dubius, adj., *doubtful*; dubii sermonis, *of bad grammar*.

dūco, duxi, ductum, 3, *lead, bring, drag, build*.

dulc-is, -e, adj., *pleasant*.

dum, conj., *while*.

du-o, -ae, -o, num. adj., *two*.

duodēvicēsīmus, adj., *eighth*.

ē or ex, prep., *out of, from, in accordance with*.

ēdict-um, -i, n., *edict*.

ē-do, -didi, -ditum, 3, *utter*.

ēduco, 1, *bring up*.

ēdū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3, *lead forth*.

ef-ficio, -fēci, -fectum, 3, *make, bring to pass*.

ef-fodio, -fōdi, -fossus, 3, *dig up*.

ego, mē, mei, mihi, pers. pron., I.

ē-gredior, -gressus, 3 dep., *go out, disembark*.

ēgregius, adj., *distinguished*.

ēheu, interj., *alas!*

ēlegans, adj., *elegant*.

eleg-i, -ōrum, m. pl., *elegy*.

ē-ligo, -lēgi, -lectum, 3, *choose*.

ēloquenter, adv., *eloquently*.

ēloquenti-a, -ae, f., *eloquence*.

ēmendo, 1, *buy, purchase*.

emo, ēmi, emptum, 3, *buy*.

enim, conj., *for; indeed*.

eo, īvi or īi, itum, īre, go.

epistul-a, -ae, f., *letter*.

equ-es, -itis, m., *knight*.

equest-er, -ris, -re, adj., *equestrian*.

ē-ripio, -ripui, -reptum, 3, *snatch away, steal away*.

ērub-esco, -ui, 3, *blush*.

ēruditus, adj., *learned*.

et, conj., *and, both*; et . . . et, *both . . . and*; adv., *also, even*.

etiam, adv., *also, even*.

ēvā-do, -si, -sum, 3, *go out, empty*.

excer-po, -psi, -ptum, 3, *pick out, select*.

excito, 1, *arouse, stir up*.

ex-curro, -cucurri, -cursum, 3, *run out, patrol*.

ex-cutio, -cussi, -cussum, 3, *investigate, sift out*.

exempl-um, -i, n., *example*.

ex-eo, -īvi or -īi, -itum, -īre, *go out*.

exerceo, 2, *exercise*.

exhau-rio, -si, -stum, 4, *waste, spend*.

ex-pōno, -posui, -positum,  
3, *erpose*.

expecto, 1, *look for, await*.

extrēmus, adj., *extreme, the  
end of*.

fabul-a, -ae, f., *fable, story*.

facil-is, -e, adj., *easy*.

facio, feci, factum, 3, *do,  
make*.

fact-um, -i, n., *fact, act*.

fallo, fefulli, falsum, 3, *de-  
ceive, trach (see fides)*.

fam-a, -ae, f., *reputation*.

fateor, fassus, 2 dep., *own,  
acknowledge*.

fenestr-a, -ae, f., *window*.

fero, tuli, lātum, ferre, *carry,  
bring, bear, offer; endure;  
my; pass. feror, rush*.

ferr-um, -i, n., *iron, sword,  
sword*.

fertil-is, -e, adj., *fertile*.

fid-es, -ei, f., *trust, belief;  
loyalty; fidem fallere, break  
one's word*.

fidus, adj., *faithful*.

figur-a, -ae, f., *form*.

fili-a, -ae, f., *daughter*.

fili-us, -i, m., *son*.

fin-is, -is, m. and f., *end*.

firmus, adj., *firm*.

flamm-a, -ae, f., *flame,  
thunder-bolt*.

fle-cto, -xi, -ctum, 3, *turn*.

foli-um, -i, n., *leaf*.

fon-s-tis, m., *spring, fountain*.

forte, adv., *by chance, perhaps*.

fort-is, -e, adj., *brave, valiant*.

fortū-a, -ae, f., *fortune*.

frāt-er, -ris, m., *brother*.

frigidus, adj., *cold, icy*.

frig-us, -oris, n., *cold*.

frugi, indecl. adj., *frugal,  
moderate; good, honest*.

fruor, fructus or fruitus, 3  
dep., *enjoy*.

frustrā, adv., *in vain*.

fug-a, -ae, f., *flight*.

fugio, fugi, fugitum, 3, *flee,  
escape*.

furor, 1 dep., *mad*.

futurus, part., *future, to come*.

gaudeo, gavisus, 2 semi-  
dep., *rejoice*.

gem-o, -ui, -itum, 3, *groan*.

gero, gessi, gestum, 3, *carry  
on, carry on*.

gestati-o, -ōnis, f., *promen-  
ade*.

glōri-a, -ae, f., *glory*.

gradatim, adv., *of different  
grades*.

grand-is, -e, adj., *large*.

grāti-ae, -arum, f. pl., *thanks,  
delights; ago grātias, thank*.

grātus, adj., *pleasant*.

grav-is, -e, adj., *heavy, severe,  
roughed down*.

graviter, adv., *seriously*.

gubernāt-or, -ōris, m., *steers-  
man*.

gusto, 1, *taste*.

habeo, 2, *have, hold*.

harusp-ex, -icis, m., *sooth-  
sayer*.

haurio, hausi, haustum, 4,  
*drink*.

herb-a, -ae, f., *grass*.

hēr-es, -ēdis, m., *heir*.

hibernācul-um, -i, n., *winter  
apartment*.

hic, adv., *here*.

hic, haec, hoc, demonstrat.  
pron., *this*.

hiem-s, -is, f., *winter*.  
 hilar-is, -e, adj., *cheerful*.  
 histori-a, -ae, f., *history*.  
 hom-o, -inis, m. and f., *man*,  
     *human being*.  
 hon-or, -ōris, m., *honour*,  
     *glory*.  
 hōr-a, -ae, f., *hour*.  
 horrendus, adj., *dreadful*.  
 horrens, adj., *bristling*.  
 horreo, 2, *shrink from*.  
 hortor, 1 dep., *urge*.  
 hort-us, -i, m., *garden*.  
 huiusmodi, of this character.  
 humanus, adj., *human*; *hu-*  
     *manly*.

iaceo, 2, *lie, lie low, lie ill*.  
 iaculāti-o, -ōnis, f., *throwing*.  
 iam, adv., *now, already*; *non*  
     *iam, no longer*.  
 ibi, adv., *there*.  
 idem, eadem, idem, pron.,  
     *the same*.  
 igitur, conj., *then, therefore*.  
 ign-is, -is, m., *fire, lightning*.  
 ignōtus, adj., *unknown*.  
 illaesus, adj., *unhurt*.  
 ill-e, -a, -ud, demonstrat.  
     pron., *that, yonder*.  
 imāg-o, -inis, f., *image*.  
 immātūrus, adj., *premature*.  
 immineo, 2, *threaten*.  
 immortal-is, -e, adj., *im-*  
     *mortal*.  
 imped-io, 4, *hinder*.  
 imperāt-or, -ōris, m., *general*,  
     *emperor*.  
 imperfectus, adj., *unfinished*.  
 impero, 1, *order*.  
 implicitus, adj., *attacked*.  
 im-pōno, -posui, -positum, 3,  
     *place on*.

imprudenti-a, -ae, f., *impru-*  
     *dence, rashness*.  
 impudens, adj., *impudent*.  
 in, prep. w. acc., *in, among, to*;  
     w. abl., *in, upon, among*.  
 incertus, adj., *uncertain*.  
 in-cido, -cidi, 3, *fall, occur*.  
 in-cīdo, -cīdi, -cisum, 3, *cut*.  
 in-cipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3,  
     *begin*.  
 incol-a, -ae, m. and f., *in-*  
     *habitant*.  
 in-cumbo, -cubui, -cubitum,  
     *assault and'self*.  
 inde, adv., *from that place*,  
     *thence, then, thereupon, there-*  
     *fore, and so*.  
 in-ēo, -ivi or -ii, -itum, -ire,  
     *enter*.  
 infām-is, -e, adj., *notorious, of*  
     *bad reputation*.  
 infero, intuli, illātum, 3,  
     *carry (into) in*.  
 ingeni-um, -i, n., *character*,  
     *mind*.  
 ingravesce-o, -ui, 3, *grow worse*.  
 inimic-us, -i, m., *foe, enemy*.  
 in-nitor, -nixus or -nisus, 3  
     dep., *lean on*.  
 innuo, 3, *nod*.  
 inquam, inquit, defective, *I*  
     *say*.  
 integ-er, -ra, -rum, adj.,  
     *unharmful, whole, unspoiled*.  
 inter, prep., *between, among*.  
 inter-ficio, -fēci, -fectum, 3,  
     *slay*.  
 interim, adv., *meanwhile*.  
 interpellāti-o, -ōnis, f., *in-*  
     *terruption*.  
 interrogo, 1, *ask*.

inter-sum, -fui, -esse, *be between, be present at, take part in*.  
 intra, prep., *within*.  
 in-venio, -veni, -ventum, 4, *find*.  
 invisus, adj., *hateful*.  
 ioc-us, -i, m. pl. ioci or n. pl. ioca, *joke*.  
 ips-e, -a, -um, pron., *self*.  
 is, ea, id, pron., *that*.  
 iste, ista, istud, adj., *that, such*.  
 ita, adv., *so, thus, in this way*.  
 itaque, adv., *therefore*.  
 it-er, -ineris, n., *way, road, journey*.  
 iterum, adv., *again*.  
 iubeo, iussi, iussum, 2, *bid, command, order*.  
 iudici-um, -i, n., *judgement, decision; trial, law-court*.  
 iūro, 1, *swear*, with perf. part. iurātus, *having sworn*.  
 ius, iuris, n., *right, law; iūre, rightly*.  
 iuven-is, -e, adj., *young*; also subs., *young man or woman; warrior (between the age of twenty and forty years)*.  
 iuvo, iuvi, iutum, 1, *help*.  
*ipse*: impers., *avail*.  
 iuxtā, prep., *by the side of, close to*.  
 lab-or, -ōris, m., *ail, conflict, work*.  
 lābor, lapsus, 3 dep., *slip by, pass*.  
 labōro, 1, *work, be in distress*.  
 lābr-um, -i, n., *lip*.  
 la-c, -ctis, n., *milk*.  
 laetiti-a, -ae, f., *joy*.  
 laetor, 1 dep., *rejoice*.

laetus, adj., *glad*.  
 lap-is, -idis, m., *stone*.  
 lassus, adj., *tired*.  
 lātr-o, -ōnis, m., *brigand, blackguard*.  
 lātrōcini-um, -i, n., *robbery*.  
 lātus, adj., *broad*.  
 lat-us, -eris, n., *side*.  
 laudo, 1, *praise, extol*.  
 lautus, adj., *sumptuous*.  
 lavō, lavi, lōtum, 1 and 3, *bathe*.  
 lect-or, -ōris, m., *reader*.  
 lect-us, -i, m., *couch, bed*.  
 legat-um, -i, n., *legate*.  
 lēgo, 1, *leave (by will)*.  
 lego, lēgi, lectum, 3, *pick, gather; pick out, choose; read*.  
 lentus, adj., *slow*.  
 lev-is, -e, adj., *light*.  
 libell-us, -i, m., *pamphlet of accusation*.  
 libenter, adv., *with pleasure, willingly*.  
 liber, -a, -um, adj., *free, at peace, open*.  
 lib-er, -ri, m., *book*.  
 liber-i, -ōrum, m. plur., *children*.  
 libert-ās, -ātis, f., *freedom*.  
 libert-us, -i, m., *freedman*.  
 liburnic-a, -ae, f., *swift galley* (see Notes).  
 lic-et, -uit, 2 impersonal, *it is allowed*.  
 lim-en, -inis, n., *threshold*.  
 lingu-a, -ae, f., *tongue, language*.  
 litter-ae, -ārum, f. plur., *a letter*.  
 lit-us, -oris, n., *sea-shore*.  
 locūpl-es, -ētis, adj., *wealthy*.  
 loc-us, -i, m., *place, spot, room*; plur., loc-a, -ōrum, n.



longinquus, adj., *distant*.  
 longus, adj., *long*.  
 lo-*quor*, -cūtus, 3 dep., *speak*.  
 lōtus, *see* lavo.  
 lū-*ceo*, -xi, 2, *shine*.  
 lūcubro, 1, *work by lamplight*.  
 lūd-us, -i, m., *game*.  
 lūm-en, -inis, n., *light, lamp*.  
 lux, lūcis, f., *light, daylight*;  
*day*.

magis, comp. adv., *more*.  
 magist-er, -ri, m., *master*.  
 magistrāt-us, -ūs, m., *magis-*  
*trate, officer as magistratus*.  
 magnus, adj., *great*.  
 māi-or, -us, comp. adj.,  
*greater, too great*.  
 māiōr-es, -um, m. plur.,  
*ancesters*.

malus, adj., *wicked, bad*.  
 man-*eo*, -si, -sum, 2, *remain*.  
 manic-a, -ae, f., *mitten*.  
 man-us, -ūs, f., *hand*; *band*.  
 mar-e, -is, n., *sea*.  
 marīt-us, -i, m., *husband*.  
 māt-er, -ris, f., *mother*.  
 maximē, adv., *especially*.  
 medic-us, -i, *physician*.  
 meditor, 1 dep., *think*.  
 medius, adj., *mid, middle*.  
 membr-um, -i, n., *limb*.  
 meminī, part. def., *remember*.

memori-a, -ae, f., *memory*.  
 men-s, -tis, f., *mind*.  
 mer-*eo*, -ui, -itum, 2, *deserve*.  
 met-uo, -ui, -ūtum, 3, *fear*,  
*be afraid of*.  
 met-us, -ūs, m., *fear, panic*.  
 meus, possess. pron., *my*,  
*mine*.  
 mille, indecl. adj., *thousand*;

*milia*, plur. subst., *thou-*  
*sands*.  
 minimē, superl. adv., *not at all*.  
 ministr-a, -ae, f., *minister*,  
*deaconess*.  
 minor, 1 dep., *threaten*.  
 min-or, -us, comp. adj.,  
*smaller, less*.  
 minuo, -ui, -ūtum, 3, *dim-*  
*inish*.  
 minus, adv., *less*.  
 mirificus, adj., *wonderful*,  
*strange*.  
 mīr-or, 1 dep., *wonder, marvel*  
*at, admire*.  
 miser, -a, -um, adj., *sad*,  
*wretched, unhappy, wretched*.  
 miser-eor, -itus, 2 dep., *pity*.  
 mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *send*.  
 moneo, 2, *advise, warn*.  
 mon-s, -tis, m., *mountain*.  
 morb-us, -i, m., *disease, illness*.  
 morior, mortuus, 3 dep., *die*.  
 moror, 1 dep., *delay, remain*.  
 mor-s, -tis, f., *death*.  
 mortālīt-ās, -ātis, f., *mor-*  
*tality*.  
 mōs, mōris, m., *custom*.  
 moveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2,  
*move*; with pilam, *play at*  
*ball*.  
 mox, adv., *soon, presently*.  
 muli-er, -eris, f., *woman*.  
 multus, adj., *much, many*.  
 mūni-ceps, -cipis, m., *burgher*,  
*citizen*.  
 murm-ur, -uris, n., *sound*.  
 mūto, 1, *change*.

nam, conj., *for, because*.  
 narro, 1, *tell, relate*.  
 nascor, nātus, 3 dep., *be born*.  
 nato, 1, *swim*.  
 nātūr-a, -ae, f., *nature*.

nāvigo, *1, sail.*  
 nāv-is, -is, *f., ship.*  
 nē, conj., *but, that . . . not, not to . . .*  
 -ne, interrog. particle.  
 nē . . . quidem, *adv., not even.*  
 nec, neque, conj., *and not, nor; nec . . . nec, neque . . . neque, neither . . . nor.*  
 neglegens, *adj., careless.*  
 nego, *1, say no, deny.*  
 nescio, *4, not know, be ignorant.*  
 nēquam, *indecl. adj., wicked, vile, worthless.*  
 neque, *see nec.*  
 nig-er, -ra, -rum, *adj., black.*  
 nihil, *n. indecl., nothing.*  
 nisi, conj., *except.*  
 nitidus, *adj., elegant, polished.*  
 nocturnus, *adj., of the night.*  
 nōlo, nōlui, nolle, *be unwilling.*  
 nōm-en, -inis, *n., name.*  
 nōn, *adv., not.*  
 nondum, *adv., not yet.*  
 nonne, interrog. particle.  
 nonnullus, *adj., some, several; usually in plur.*  
 nonnumquam, *adv., sometimes.*  
 nōnus, *adj., ninth.*  
 nōs, nostri and nostrum, nōbis, *pers. pron., us.*  
 nosco, nōvi, nōtum, *3, know.*  
 nost-er, -ra, -rum, *possess. pron., our.*  
 novus, *adj., new.*  
 nox, noctis, *f., night.*  
 nūb-es, -is, *f., cloud.*  
 nūdus, *adj., bare, naked.*  
 nullus, *adj., none, no one.*  
 num, interrog. particle (*expecting answer 'no'.*)  
 numer-us, -i, *m., number.*

numquam, *adv., never, at no time.*

nunc, *adv., now.*

nuntio, *1, announce.*

nuntius, -i, *m., messenger.*

nūper, *adv., lately.*

ō, interj., *oh!*

obstru-o, -xi, -ctum, *3, obstruct, choke.*

oc-cīdo, -cīdi, -cīsum, *3, kill.*

octāvus, *adj., eighth.*

ocul-us, -i, *m., eye.*

od-or, -ōris, *m., smell, perfume.*

odōrātus, *adj., scented.*

offens-a, -ae, *f., offence, displeasure.*

offici-um, -i, *n., duty.*

omn-is, -e, *adj., all, every.*

oport-et, -uit, *2 impers., it is necessary, behoves.*

oppid-um, -i, *n., town.*

oppl-eo, -ēvi, -ētum, *2, fill up, choke.*

op-primo, -pressi, -pressum, *3, subdue, crush, overcome.*

optimus, *superl. adj., best, most excellent.*

opto, *1, wish for, desire.*

op-us, -eris, *n., work.*

ōrāti-o, -ōnis, *f., speech.*

ord-o, -inis, *m., series, order, rank.*

orior, ortus, *4 dep., rise, be born.*

ōro, *1, pray, beseech.*

ōti-um, -i, *n., leisure, repose*

paenitenti-a, -ae, *f., repentance.*

pār-eo, -ui, *2, obey (w. dat.).*

paro, 1, *get ready, be ready*.  
 par-s, -tis, f., *part, share*.  
 parvus, adj., *small, little*.  
 pass-us, -us, m., *pass, sign*.  
 pat-er, -ris, m., *father, uncle*.  
 patior, passus, 3 dep., *suffer, endure*.  
 pātri-a, -ae, f., *native land*.  
 patru-us, -i, m., *paternal uncle*.  
 paucus, adj., *few, a few*; generally plur.  
 paulum, adv., *a little while*.  
 pax, pācis, f., *peace*.  
 pec-us, -oris, n., *herd*.  
 per, prep., *by, through, along, lose*.  
 per-do, -didi, -ditum, 3, *lose*.  
 per-eo, -ii, -itum, -ire, *perish*.  
 per-fero, -tuli, -lātum, con-  
 -vay, *endure*.  
 per-ficio, -fēci, -fectum, 3, *finish*.  
 perfidus, adj., *false, treacherous*.  
 pericul-um, -i, n., *danger*.  
 perit., *peril*.  
 periūrus, adj., *forbearing*.  
 persevēro, 1, *persist*.  
 persōn-a, -ae, f., *mask, character*.  
 pertināci-a, -ae, f., *obstinacy*.  
 perturbo, 1, *alarm*.  
 pēs, pedis, m., *foot*.  
 pessimus, superl. adj., *worst*.  
 pet-o, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 3, *seek, demand*.  
 philosoph-us, -i, m., *philosopher*.  
 pil-a, -ae, f., *ball*.  
 pin-us, -ūs, f., *pine-tree*.  
 piscin-a, -ae, f., *pond or fish-pond*.

piscor, 1 dep., *fish*.  
 placet, 2 impers., *it pleases, I determine*.  
 placidus, adj., *peaceful*.  
 plēnus, adj., *full, full of*.  
 plurimus, superl. adj., *very much, very many, most*.  
 plū-s, -ris, comp. adj., *more*.  
 poēt-a, -ae, m., *poet*.  
 pōno, posui, positum, 3, *place, lay down, lay down, build*.  
 popul-us, -i, m., *people, nation*.  
 portic-us, -ūs, f., *colonnade*.  
 posco, poposci, 3, *ask for*.  
 possess-or, -ōris, m., *owner*.  
 possum, potui, posse, am, *be able*.  
 post, adv., *afterwards*; prep., *after*.  
 postea, adv., *afterwards*.  
 posterus, adj., *next*; posteri, *posterity*.  
 postremo, adv., *finally, at last*.  
 postulō, 1, act., *demand*.  
 praebeo, 2, *give, afford, show*.  
 praecept-or, -ōris, m., *teacher*.  
 praefect-us, -i, m., *commander*.  
 praes-ens, -entis, part., *present*.  
 prae-sum, -fui, *be over, command*.  
 praeter, prep., *except*.  
 praeterea, adv., *besides*.  
 prāvus, adj., *wrong, false*.  
 prec-es, -um, f. pl., *prayers*.  
 preti-um, -i, n., *price, reward, value*.  
 primum, adv., *first*; quam primum, *as soon as possible*.  
 primus, superl. adj., *first*; chief.  
 prin-ceps, -cipis, m., *emperor*.

privātus, adj., *private, unofficial*; subs., *civilian, private citizen.*

prō, prop., *on behalf of, in return for; before.*

probo, 1, *approve.*

procul, adv., *far off.*

pro-ficiscor, -fectus, 3 dep., *set out.*

prō-gredior, -gressus, 3 dep., *advance.*

prō-icio, -iēci, -iectum, 3, *give up.*

prō-mitto, -misi, -misum, 3, *promise.*

prō-nuntio, 1, *pronounce.*

prope, adv. and prep., *near, hard by.*

propter, prep., *on account of.*

prōrogo, 1, *prolong.*

prōsum, prōfui, prōdesse, *profit.*

prō-video, -vidi, -vīsum, 2, *take care.*

prōvinci-a, -ae, f., *province.*

prōvinciāl-is, -e, adj., *provincial, used as subst.*

proximus, superl. adj., *nearest, next.*

publicē, adv., *publicly.*

publicus, adj., *public.*

puer, -i, m., *boy, youth.*

pulch-er, -ra, -rum, adj., *lovely, beautiful.*

pūm-ex, -eis, m., *promise-store.*

pūnio, 4, *punish.*

pūrus, adj., *unchased (of silver).*

puto, 1, *think, believe.*

quā, adv., *where.*

quae-ro, -sīvi or -sīi, -sītum, 3, *look for, ask, hunt out.*

quam, conj., *than, as, how.*

quamōbrem, conj., *wherefore.*

quamquam, conj., *although.*

quāmvīs, conj., *although.*

quantus, adj., *how much, how great.*

quārē, conj., *wherefore.*

quartus, adj., *fourth.*

quasi, conj., *as it were, as if.*

quasso, 1, *shake.*

quatio, quassum, 3, *shake.*

-que, conj., *and; -que . . . -que, both . . . and.*

querēl-a, -ae, f., *complaint.*

quī, quae, quod, rel. pron., *who, which.*

quī, quae, quod, interrog. adj., *which? what?*

quia, conj., *because.*

quidam, indef. pron., *certain.*

quidem, adv., *certainly, certainly . . . quidem.*

qui-ēs, -ētis, f., *quiet, repose.*

qui-esco, -ēvi, -ētum, 3, *rest.*

quīn, conj., *that, that . . . not.*

quintus, adj., *fifth.*

quis, quid, interrog. pron., *who? what?*

quisquam, pron., *any one.*

quisque, quaeque, quod- and quidque, pron., *each.*

quō, adv., *whither.*

quod, conj., *because.*

quodsi, conj., *but if.*

quōmodo, conj., *how.*

quoniam, conj., *since.*

quoque, conj., *also, too.*

quot, adj., indecl., *as many as.*

radius, -i, m., *ray.*

rām-us, -i, m., *branch.*

rāro, adv., *seldom.*



re-cipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3,  
*take, receive; with se, break*  
*oneself.*

recito, 1, *recite.*

rect-or, -ōris, *director.*

red-do, -didi, -ditum, 3, *give*  
*back, restore, deliver.*

red-eo, -īvi or -ii, -itum, -īre,  
*go back, come back, return.*

red-imo, -ēmi, -emptum, 3,  
*bring back.*

refero, rettuli, relātum,  
*bring back, refer.*

rego, rexi, rectum, 3, *direct.*

rē-gredior, -gressus, 3, *return.*

rēgul-a, -ae, f., *rule.*

re-linquo, -līqui, -lictum, 3,  
*leave.*

reliquus, adj., *remaining;*  
plur., *the rest.*

reperio, repperi, repertum,  
4, *find, discover.*

repet-o, -īvi or -ii, -itum, 3,  
*repeat.*

reporto, 1, *carry back, win.*

rēs, rei, f., *thing, business.*

re-spicio, -spexi, -spectum,  
3, *look back, look behind.*

re-spondeo, -spondi, -spon-  
sum, 2, *reply, answer.*

rīdeo, rīsi, risum, 2, *laugh.*

rīdīculus, adj., *laughable.*

rīsus, -ūs, m., *laughter.*

rogo, 1, *ask.*

ruin-a, -ae, f., *destruction.*

rursus, adv., *again.*

rūs, rūris, n., *country; rūri,*  
*locative.*

saecul-um, -i, n., *generation,*  
*age.*

saepe, adv., *often.*

saevus, adj., *violent, rough.*

sagitt-a, -ae, f., *arrow.*

saliens, pres. part. as adj.,  
*quaking, springing.*

sal-ūs, -ūtis, f., *safety, health,*  
*greeting.*

salūto, 1, *greet, pay one's re-*  
*spects.*

salvus, adj., *whole, sound, safe.*

sânē, adv., *certainly, necessarily.*

sānit-ās, -ātis, f., *sanity.*

sānus, adj., *sane, rational.*

satis, adv., *enough.*

scel-us, -eris, n., *crime, guilt.*

schol-a, -ae, f., *school.*

scio, 4, *know.*

scri-bo, -psi, -ptum, 3, *write.*

scrini-um, -i, n., *dispatch-box,*  
*desk.*

script-um, -i, n., *writing.*

sē or sēsē, sui, sibī, reflex.  
pron., *himself, herself, itself,*  
*themselves.*

sec-o, -ui, -tum, 1, *cut.*

secundus, adj., *second, favour-*  
*able.*

sēcūrus, adj., *free from care.*

sed, conj., *but.*

sedeo, sēdi, sessum, 2, *sit.*

sell-a, -ae, f., *chair.*

semper, adv., *always, ever.*

senāt-us, -ūs, m., *senate.*

senect-ūs, -ūtis, f., *old age.*

sen-ex, -is, m., *old man.*

sententi-a, -ae, f., *opinion.*

sen-tio, -si, -sum, 4, *perceive,*  
*feel, notice.*

sep-elio, -elīvi, -ultum, 4,  
*bury.*

septem, num. adj., *seven.*

septimus, num. adj., *seventh.*

sequor, secūtus, 3 dep.,  
*follow.*

serm-o, -ōnis, m., *speech, dis-*  
*course.*

servit-ūs, -ūtis, f., *slavery.*

servo, 1, *protect, keep*.  
 sexaginta, num. adj., *sixty*.  
 sex-us, -us, m., *sex*.  
 si, conj., *if*.  
 sic, adv., *so, thus, in this way*.  
 sid-us, -eris, n., *star*.  
 signo, 1, *sign*.  
 sign-um, -i, n., *sign, statue*.  
 silent-um, -i, n., *silence*.  
 silco, 2, *be silent*.  
 silv-a, -ae, f., *wood*.  
 simil-is, -e, adj., *like*.  
 similitud-o, -inis, f., *likeness*.  
 simulacr-um, -i, n., *likeness, image*.  
 simult-ās, -ātis, f., *quarrel*.  
 sine, prep., *without*.  
 sol, solis, m., *sun*.  
 solē-a, -ae, f., *stomach*.  
 soleo, -itus sum, 2 semi-dep.,  
*am accustomed*.  
 solum, adv., *only*.  
 sol-um, -i, n., *soil, country*.  
 solus, adj., *only, alone*.  
 somni-um, -i, n., *dream*.  
 somn-us, -i, m., *sleep*.  
 son-o, -ui, -itum, 1, *sound*.  
 son-us, -i, m., *noise, sound*.  
 sordidus, adj., *mean, dark, black*.  
 sor-or, -ōris, f., *sister*.  
 spectacul-um, -i, n., *spectacle, sight*.  
 specular-ia, -ōrum, n. pl., *windows*.  
 spero, 1, *hope*.  
 spēs, spei, f., *hope*.  
 splendidus, adj., *magnificent*.  
 stagn-um, -i, n., *pool*.  
 statim, adv., *immediately*.  
 statu-a, -ae, f., *statue*.  
 stil-us, -i, m., *pen*.  
 sto, steti, statum, 1, *stand, stand firm, be set*.

stomach-us, -i, m., *stomach*.  
 strepit-us, -us, m., *clanking*.  
 studeo, 2, *study*.  
 studiosus, adj., *studious*.  
 studi-um, -i, n., *study, desire, eagerness, study*.  
 stultiti-a, -ae, f., *foolishness*.  
 sub-eo, -ivi or -ii, -itum, -ire, *endure*.  
 subito, adv., *suddenly*.  
 subsidi-um, -i, n., *protection*.  
 sub-venio, -veni, -ventum, 4, *help, come up*.  
 suf-ficio, -fecit, -fectum, 3, *suffice, be sufficient*.  
 sulf-ur, -uris, n., *sulphur*.  
 sum, fui, esse, fore or futu-rum esse, be, exist. *exist*.  
 summus, superl. adj., *top, highest, last*.  
 sumptuosus, adj., *costly, luxurious*.  
 superstes, adj., *surviving*.  
 superstiti-o, -onis, f., *superstition, belief*.  
 super-sum, -fui, -esse, *surpass*.  
 supplier-um, -i, n., *punishment*.  
 supplico, 1, *worship, pray*.  
 surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3, *rise up, stand up*.  
 sus-cipio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3, *undertake, incur*.  
 sus-tineo, -tinui, -tentum, 2, *bear*.  
 suus, possess. pron., *his, her, its, their own*.  
 tabul-a, -ae, f., *tablet, panel, picture*.  
 tal-is, -e, adj., *such, of such a kind*.  
 tam, adv., *so*.  
 tamen, adv., *yet, nevertheless*.

tamquam, conj., *as, as if*.  
 tandem, adv., *at length, at last*.  
 tantus, adj., *so great, much*.  
 tardus, adj., *late*.  
 tect-um, -i, n., *roof, house*.  
 tego, texi, tectum, 3, *cover*.  
*protect*.  
 templ-um, -i, n., *temple*.  
 temp-us, -oris, n., *time*.  
 tenēbr-ae, -arum, f. pl., *dark-*  
*ness*.  
 ten-ēo, -ui, -tum, 2, *hold*.  
 terr-a, -ae, f., *earth*.  
 terribil-is, -e, adj., *dreadful*.  
 tertius, adj., *third*.  
 testāment-um, -i, n., *will*.  
 tollo, sustuli, sublatum, 3,  
*to raise, take up*.  
 torment-um, -i, n., *torture*.  
 tor-us, -i, m., *bed*.  
 tot, adj., *indeed, as many, as many*.  
 tot . . . quot, *as many . . . as*.  
 tōtus, adj., *whole, all*.  
 trā-do, -didī, -ditum, 3, *hand*  
*over, give, relate, say*.  
 trem-o, -ui, 3, *tremble*.  
 trem-or, -ōris, m., *earthquake*.  
 trēs, tria, num. adj., *three*.  
 triclīni-um, -i, n., *dining-room*.  
 trun-cus, -i, m., *trunk (of a tree)*.  
 tū, tē, tui, tibi, pers. pron.,  
*thou*.  
 tum, adv., *then*.  
 tunic-a, -ae, f., *tunic*.  
 turb-a, -ae, f., *crowd*.  
 turp-is, -e, adj., *disgraceful*.  
*abominable*.  
 turr-is, -is, f., *tower*.  
 tūs, tūris, n., *incense*.  
 tuus, possess. pron., *thy, thine*.  
 ubi, adv., *when, where*.  
 undique, adv., *on all sides*.

un-go, -xi, -ctum, 3, *anoint*.  
 ūnus, num. adj., *one*.  
 ūrb-es, -is, f., *city*.  
 ut, adv. and conj., *how, in what*  
*way, as that; in order that*.  
 uterque, ūtraque, ūtrumque,  
*both*.  
 ūtor, ūsus, 3 dep., *use, employ* [w. abl.].  
 ūtrumque, adv., *on both sides*.  
 ūtrum, conj., *whether*.  
 ux-or, -ōris, f., *wife, spouse*.  
 vagor, 1, dep., *wander*.  
 valē, *forward*.  
 valētud-o, -inis, f., *health, ill-*  
*health*.  
 varius, adj., *varied*.  
 vehementer, adv., *angrily,*  
*powerfully*.  
 vehicul-um, -i, n., *carriage*.  
 veho, vexi, ventum, 3, *carry*;  
*passive, drive*.  
 vel, adv., *or, even*.  
 veni-a, -ae, f., *pardon*.  
 ven-īo, vāni, ventum, 4, *come*.  
 vēnor, 1 dep., *hunt*.  
 vent-us, -i, m., *wind*.  
 verb-um, -i, n., *word*.  
 ver-eor, -itus, 2 dep., *fear*.  
 vers-us, -us, m., *Heaven*.  
 ver-to, -ti, -sum, 3, *turn*.  
 verum, conj., *but*.  
 vortus, adj., *true, real*.  
 vesp-er, -eris, m., *evening*.  
 vest-er, -ra, -rum, *your*.  
 vet-o, -ui, -itum, 1, *forbid*.  
 vexo, 1, *trouble*.  
 vi-a, -ae, f., *road*.  
 vicinus, adj., *neighbouring*.  
 viet-or, -ōris, m., *conqueror*;  
*adj., victorious, triumphant*.  
 vic-us, -i, m., *street, village*.

video, vidi, visum, 2, *see* ;  
 pass., videor, *seem, appear*.  
 vig-or, -ōris, m., *activity*.  
 vil-is, -e, adj., *cheap*.  
 vill-a, ae, f., *villa, country house*.  
 vinco, vici, victum, 3, *con-*  
*quer*.  
 vincul-um, -i, n., *chain*.  
 vine-a, -ae, f., *vineyard*.  
 vin-um, -i, n., *wine*.  
 viol-a, -ae, f., *violet*.

vit-a, -ae, f., *life*.  
 vito, 1, *avoid*.  
 vivo, vixi, victum, 3, *live*.  
 voco, 1, *call, beckon*.  
 volo, volui, velle, 3, *wish*.  
 vōs, *see tu*.  
 vōt-um, -i, n., *prayer, vow*.  
 vox, vōcis, f., *voice*.  
 xyst-us, -i, m., *terrace in a gym-*  
*den*.



## ENGLISH EXERCISES

As these exercises are closely connected with the divisions of the Latin text of the same number, continual reference should be made to the corresponding pieces of Latin, as similar constructions will be frequently found in both, and some assistance may be gained by comparing the two. The sections in the rules at the head of the exercises refer to Allen's *Latin Grammar*. The rules must in all cases be learnt thoroughly preparatory to attempting the exercises. Words linked by hyphens are to be translated by a single Latin word. (The exercises are divided into classes *A. B.* : *A* being easier, *B* slightly harder.)

### I

RULES. The Three Concord, § 95. (1) The finite verb agrees with its nominative in number and person. (2) The adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case. (3) The relative *qui, quae, quod* agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; but in case belongs to its own clause, §§ 222-229. §§ 96, 97. The copulative verbs take the same case after them as before them. § 98. Nouns in apposition must be in the same case. § 99. Transitive verbs usually govern an object in the accusative.

1. The sea is great and the pool is small.
2. Men came to the sea.
3. The men who came have-gone-away.
4. The boys whom you-saw are-swimming now.
5. The pool in which they-swam is small.

B. 1. Many dolphins are swimming with (*cum*) the boys.

2. A dolphin followed the boy whom you-see in the pool.

3. All men who saw it (*id*) wondered greatly.

4. The inhabitants were angry and killed the dolphin.

5. The dolphin was dear to the boys with whom (*quibus-cum*) it played : and-so they-were sad.

## II

RULES. § 120. Place where is put in the abl. without a preposition, sometimes in is used. If the place is a town or small island the locative case is used, § 104. § 103. Place whence is expressed by *ab* or *ex*, except in the case of the names of towns or small islands, when the preposition is omitted. § 102. Place whither is expressed by *ad* or *in* with the accus., unless the place is a town or small island, when the preposition is omitted. § 60. In questions *-ne* (attached to the first word) asks a question. *num* expects the answer 'no', *nonne*, the answer 'yes'.

A. 1. He-has many friends in Africa.

2. He-went from Africa into Italy.

3. We-saw many-men at-Rome.

4. Will-you not come to-Rome with us (*nobiscum*) ?

5. They-set-out from the city to-day.

B. 1. Do not all men wish to go to-Athens ?

2. Did-you-stay at-Athens long ?

3. Was the dolphin, which you-saw in the sea, large ?

4. They-sent many jars of-wine from-Athens to-Rome.

5. The same-men will-send also food from Greece to Italy.

## III

RULES. *L. G.* § 273. After verbs *to teach, begin, to add, reads, &c.*, the infin. is added to complete the sense : this is the complementary or prolativ. infin. § 191. Duration of time (time how long) is put in the accus. Point of time (time when) is put in the ablative.

- A. 1. A Roman lady was-ill for-many days.
2. Regulus wished to receive a legacy.
3. Next day he-resolved to go to her.
4. He-had-been an-enemy to-the-husband of-the-lady for many years.

5. But the husband was dead, and-so Regulus dared to come.

B. 1. Soon he-began to ask-questions of-the-lady (accus.).

2. 'In-what year were-you born? How-many years have-you-lived?'

3. At-first she-refused to reply, but at-last she-decided to speak.

4. 'I-have-lived-for forty-two years: I-was born in-the-fourth hour of-the-day.'

5. Then Regulus said: 'You-will-escape death.' But she-lived only for-a-few months.

## IV

RULES. § 190. The instrument with which a thing is done is put in the ablat. § 121 (*in*). The agent by whom a thing is done is expressed by *a, ab* with *ablat.* The manner in which a thing is done is put in the ablat. The cause of a thing being done is put in the ablat. § 16 (*ca.*). *With* is translated by *cum* with the abl. if the noun denotes a living thing, otherwise the abl. alone is used.

- A. 1. Regulus wished to-obtain a legacy from a-certain Roman.

2. And so he began to court the favour of the Roman (accus.):

3. And he said to the doctors: 'Prolong the life of Blaesus.'

4. Blaesus' life was prolonged by medicines, and the will was sealed by Blaesus.

5. Regulus rejoiced greatly because of the new will.

*E.* 1. Then he said to the doctors: 'Blaesus is tortured by disease.'

2. 'Can mortals give life to mortals? Life cannot be prolonged by doctors for many years'.

3. But nothing was bequeathed by Blaesus to Regulus: does he not seem to have known Regulus' plan?

4. Regulus, an avaricious man, was terrified by this news (*res*).

5. He killed himself (*se*) with a sword and was buried by his (*suus*) friends.

## V

**RULES.** § 291. When *him, her, it, them; his, hers, its, theirs* refer to the subject of the sentence, *se, suus* must be used. When *him, her, it, them* do not refer to the subject of the sentence, use *is, ille*. When *his, hers, its, theirs* do not refer to the subject of the sentence, use *eius, illius, eorum, illorum*. *Ipse* meaning 'self' is a demonstrative adj. and agrees with the noun. *Se* meaning 'self' is a reflexive pronoun.

A. 1. My brother loves his children.

2. He wishes to send them to a school.

3. He is searching for a school for them.

4. I have read his letter about (*de*) his children.

5. The children themselves are worthy of their father.



B. 1. Our-men killed their enemies with-swords and spears.

2. Our general won the victory by-his-own prudence and by-the-valour of-his-men.

3. He-defended himself and defeated their forces.

4. He-sent their children to-Athens to school.

5. His slaves remained at-Rome for-two years: then they-left Italy.

## VI

REVIS. L. G. § 116. The dative is used to translate 'to' (except when it means motion), § 117, and 'for' (except when it stands for phrases such as 'on account of', 'on behalf of'). § 128 (s). Use the subjunctive to express negative commands or requests in the first and third persons. With second person use *noli*, *nolite* with infinitive.

A. 1. He-read his verses to-me.

2. It-is disgraceful for-soldiers to-flee.

3. Let-them-fight for their country with great valour.

4. Do not let them desert their post at-a dangerous hour.

5. Do not go home: stay and fight for your friends.

B. 1. For many years he-lived at-Athens with his parents.

2. At-last he-resolved to-set-out from Greece and to build a house in-Rome.

3. His parents said: 'Do not abandon us, for we-are now old.'

4. But at-night he-embarked-on a ship and sailed from-Athens to Italy.

5. Let no one (*quis*) follow his example and desert aged parents.

## VII

RULES. *L. G.* §§ 113, 199 (*a*). When 'that', 'to' means 'in order that', 'in order to', translate by *ut* with the (§ 146) subjunctive. *Ne* is used to translate 'not to', 'lest', 'in order that . . . not'. This signifies a purpose. § 199 (*b*). When 'that' means 'so that', translate by *ut* with the subjunctive, but use (§ 146) *ut . . . non* to render 'so that . . . not'. This signifies a result or consequence. Learn very carefully § 148, the sequence of tenses : primary tenses must follow primary and historic must follow historic.

A. 1. The house was so notorious that no-one lived there.

2. There were so-many ghosts that all men were alarmed.

3. The owners sent a priest to purify the house.

4. The priests exhorted the ghosts to depart.

5. The ghosts terrified every-one (all men) so-much that no-one dared to remain in-the-house.

B. 1. A certain Roman came to buy the house.

2. He was a-man-of-so-great (*tanta*, abl.) boldness that he feared nothing.

3. He-resolved to stay in-the-house alone during-the-night.

4. At-first he-heard nothing : but at last at-midnight the ghost appeared.

5. It approached the Roman and ordered (*impero*) him to go out-of-the-house with it (*secum*) at once.

## VIII

RULES. *L. G.* §§ 112, 211. The acc. and infin. is used after verbs of *saying, perceiving, knowing, thinking*, and similar verbs. The subject of the dependent clause is put in the accus., and the verb of the dependent clause is put in the infin., the verb of the main clause remains the same. 'He says that

the army has come.'—Dicit ('he says', main verb exercitum ('that the army', subject of dependent clause in accus.) venisse 'has come', the verb of the dependent clause in infin.). The verbs retain the same tense in the infin. The word 'that' is often omitted in English.

A. 1. At-another-time (*alias* (adv.)) a ghost appeared to-a-Roman.

2. The ghost said to-him that it knew the-future (*res futurae*).

3. It-told him that he would obtain great power:

4. And that afterwards he would return to-Rome and would die.

5. Then the Roman believed that the ghost had foretold the truth (true things).

B. 1. I-think that you will wonder-at that which I-shall now tell you.

2. One of (*ex*) my freedmen thought that a ghost appeared to-him (*sibi*) at-night:

3. And that it cut-off his hair with a knife.

4. He-believed that this event (*res*) foretold death; but he did not die.

5. And-so it-is-clear that ghosts do not foretell the truth. I do not believe that ghosts exist (*sum*).

## IX

RULES. *L. G.* § 351. After verbs of *hoping, promising, threatening*, the future infin. is always used, and the subject of the dependent clause must be expressed. 'He hopes to come', i. e. 'he hopes that he will come', sperat se venturum esse. § 211. 'I deny' and 'I say that . . . not' are both translated by nego. Never use dico . . . non.

A. 1. I-hope to write a long letter to-you.

2. You-promised to write about the death of my uncle.

3. You-said that you did not know all-the-facts (*omnia*) about his death:

4. And-so you-asked me to inform you about all-the-facts.

5. I-said at-once that I could not refuse.

B. 1. There-was an earthquake at-Misenum. Vesuvius threatened danger for-many hours.

2. My uncle said that he could not be absent-from this sight.

3. He-promised not to approach Vesuvius but to watch from-a-distance (*procul*).

4. He-ordered (*impero*) his slaves to prepare a ship: he-embarked at-midnight.

5. He-hoped to return soon, but said that he would not promise this.

# X

RULES. *L. G.* § 291. In simple sentences *se* refers to the subject of its own clause. In indirect statement (or accus. and infin.) if the subject of the dependent is the same as that of the main clause, *se* must be used (the same rule applies to *suus*) otherwise *eum*, *eos* (for the possessive *eius*, *eorum*) must be used to translate *him*, *them*, &c. 'He replied that he had not given the book to them, but they to him.' *Ille respondit non se iis sed eos sibi librum dedisse.*

A. 1. My uncle said that he was not afraid.

2. He-told me that his slaves could help him.

3. He-said that he could no longer remain at-home.

4. His slaves helped him to go out of-the-house.

5. Many earthquakes had already shaken his house.

B. 1. He-knew that his house would soon fall:

2. And-so he-determined to go into the fields and to approach Vesuvius.



3. He went with his slaves and leaned on their shoulders.

4. It is clear that he was not able to walk further,

5. And that death overwhelmed my uncle and his slaves in the fields.

## XI

RULES. *L. G.* § 302 and § 317. Deponent and semi-deponent verbs have perfect participles with an active meaning, locutus, 'having spoken' = 'when he had spoken'. These agree as adj. with their subst. Transitive verbs have perfect participles with a passive meaning, amatus, 'having been loved', agreeing with their subst. as an adj., see especially § 317. Wherever it is possible in sentences in which a Latin participle is to be used make the participle agree with the subject or object as required. (1) 'The Romans having defeated the Gauls killed them', i. e. 'the Romans killed the (having been) defeated Gauls', *Romani victos Gallos occiderunt*. (2) 'The Gauls were defeated and killed', i. e. 'the (having been) defeated Gauls were killed', *Galli victi occidebantur*.

A. 1. Having said this they rose up.

2. They praised me when I (=having) entered the house.

3. I rejoiced greatly having won much distinction in the state.

4. (Having been) asked by his friends he replied as follows (these things):

5. That he rejoiced greatly (having been) praised by both his friends and his enemies.

B. 1. Having returned to the city Pliny dined with his friends.

2. One of (xx) these friends said: 'Have you heard this story (these things) about Demosthenes?'

3. Questioned thus Pliny said that he had not heard this-story.

4. The Roman replied that a certain Attic woman (having-been-) informed about the eloquence of Demosthenes always said: 'Here is Demosthenes':

5. And that Demosthenes thus praised by this woman rejoiced greatly.

## XII

RULES. *L. G.* § 302. When there is no deponent verb and an active verb is used, *cum* with the subjunctive ('pluperf. if the principal verb is in an historic tense, perf. if the principal verb is in a primary tense') is used to express a perf. part. 'Having done this he went away', *cum haec fecisset abiit*. *cum* = since, and has a causal force. § 144.

A. 1. When Trajan was emperor, Rome was happy.

2. When this emperor died, all Rome was sad.

3. When he asked them their opinions they replied at once.

4. Having heard their opinions, Trajan dismissed the council.

5. When they were (having been) dismissed they returned to their homes.

B. 1. The emperor having dined with his friends was talking with them.

2. Having talked about many things they began to speak about an informer.

3. One of them said that all men, even informers, were accustomed to dine with the emperor.

4. When he said this, all who were present laughed:

5. For (*enim*, second word) they knew that Nerva did not refuse to entertain even informers.

XIII

RULES. *L. G.* § 122. When the participle cannot be brought into agreement with either subject or object to the verb, use the ablative absolute construction, which is formed by a noun in the ablative with the participle in agreement. 'The horse being killed, I will go away', *equo occiso, abibo*; again, if there is no deponent perf. part. this construction should be used, 'having heard this news, he went away', *his rebus auditis abiit*. For different phrases in English which should be translated into abl. abs. in Latin read carefully § 262, and compare § 302.

No more hyphens will be employed unless in exceptional cases.

- A. 1. The friends having died he went away from Rome.
2. Troops having been collected he marched to Athens.
3. The town having been besieged many citizens died of hunger.

4. When this was heard the general attacked the fortifications.

5. When the army was routed the citizens dared not remain at Athens.

B. 1. When Domitian was emperor my friend was already lying ill.

2. He said that he did not wish to live any longer.

3. Being informed of this by his wife I went to my friend.

4. When I approached his bed he refused to use my advice.

5. When food was brought he said that he would not take it.

XIV

RULES. *L. G.* § 317. In this exercise which refers to Exercises XI, XII, XIII the rules for these should be re-read; the partic. pass., the perf. partic. deponent, the abl.

abs., and eum with the subj. must be used at discretion. First see whether there is a deponent partic. which may be used, or try the participial construction; if neither is possible use the abl. abs., and lastly, but only if necessary, use eum.

A. 1. Being informed that you wish to read the books of my uncle I rejoice.

2. When I heard this I resolved to write a letter to you.

3. When you have received this letter you will be able to read his works.

4. When he was a young man he resolved to devote himself to studies.

5. He said that he did not waste time willingly.

B. 1. Having written about weapons he began to write about German wars.

2. For warned by a dream my uncle devoted himself to this study.

3. Many men read the books written by my uncle.

4. Educated by Pliny I wish to imitate him as he is (=having been) praised by all men.

5. And so when I had studied at Rome I resolved to go (having gone) to Athens to study there for two years.

## XV

RULES. *L. G.* § 261. Verbs of *commanding* (except *inbeo*, which takes infin.), *advising*, *persuading*, *begging*, *alluring* (except *sino*, which takes infin.) take the subjunctive with ut in affirmative, ne in negative sentences. 'I advise you to do this', te moneo ut hoc facias: 'I ordered you not to do this', tibi imperavi ne hoc faceres. Read up § 148 and observe the sequence of tenses as in Ex. VII. For the cases after these verbs see § 118.

A. 1. I am informed that my friend, Fannius, is dead.

2. Formerly you urged me to use his advice.



3. You persuaded me not to neglect his words.
4. I advised him to finish his books quickly.
5. After writing three books he died suddenly.

B. 1. Warned by a dream Fannius believed that death was approaching.

2. A ghost appeared to him at midnight and seemed to read (having read) three books and to go away.

3. He ordered his slaves to prepare everything before his death.

4. He begged his friends not to be sad when they heard of his death.

5. They allowed his slaves to go away when Fannius died.

#### XVI

RULES. *L. G.* § 60. Again read rules for Interrogatives, § 292 for double Interrogatives. § 387. After verbs of *fearing*, use *ut* or *ne non* with subj. in negative sentences, *ne* in affirmative sentences. 'I fear that he will not come', *timeo ut veniat*, *timeo ne non veniat*. 'I feared that he would come', *timebam ne veniret*. Remember the sequence of tenses. § 148.

A. 1. Will you stay here with me or go away with them?

2. Do you think that I spend the time wisely or not?

3. I fear that you do not wish to imitate my example.

4. Will you come to Rome with me next year or not?

5. He feared that you would refuse to go with him.

B. 1. Are you willing to walk for two hours with me in the garden;

2. Or do you prefer to stay at home to-day?

3. The Romans feared that the enemy would attack the city the next year.

4. The senate feared that they would not be able to repulse the enemy.

5. And so collecting troops and provisions they resolved to defend the fortifications.

## XVII

RULES. *L. G.* § 283. Instead of *ut*, the relative *qui* may be used to express a purpose (*quo* being used in place of *ut* if the subordinate clause contains a comparative, § 365). The relative may be subject or object to its verb. See Ex. I. 'He sends ambassadors to (= who may) ask for peace', *mittit legatos qui (= ut) pacem petant*. 'He has few men to send', *paucos habet quos mittat*. § 257. After comparatives 'than' is translated by *quam*, in which case the moods and cases that follow must be the same as in the sentence that precedes, or the abl. of comparison, § 121  $\frac{1}{2}$ , may be used, but only when the things compared are in the nomin. or accus. *Caesar maior Pompeio*, *Caesar maior quam Pompeius*, *ferunt eum esse maiorem Pompeio*, *ferunt eum esse maiorem quam Pompeium*. With other cases *quam* must be used. *Facilius est mihi quam tibi* (not *te* without *quam*). *Pompei exercitus maior erat quam Caesaris* (not *Caesare* without *quam*).

A. 1. I sent you a letter about my uncle's death to read:  
2. For you sent a messenger to me to inform me that you did not know about his death.

3. Pliny was wiser than many Romans.

4. It was easier for him than for others to study.

5. His books are more numerous (*plures*) than other writers'.

B. 1. Pliny determined to go to Vesuvius in the evening.

2. He had slaves with him to help him.

3. It was more difficult for him than for his slaves to escape.

4. They feared that the ashes would overwhelm both him and themselves.

5. They say that Pliny had no chariot on which he could be carried from Vesuvius.

## XVIII

RULES. *L. G.* §§ 140-2. The word 'must' is translated in the passive voice by the gerundive, and may be followed by the agent in the dative (if the verb is one that governs the dat. ab is used with the abl.), 'we must go', nobis eundum est, i.e. 'it must be gone by us'. If in English there is an object to the verb, 'we must defeat the enemy', the sentence is turned, hostes nobis vincendi sunt; but after verbs that take the dat., 'we must spare the enemy', hostibus a nobis parcendum est.

A. 1. I must write to you :

2. For I must consult you about the children.

3. I think we ought to spare them.

4. When I have received your letter I will speak with the Bithynians,

5. And I will tell them that your decrees must be obeyed.

B. 1. Trajan informed of these matters wrote this letter to Pliny.

2. 'I understand that I must reply to you at once.

3. 'I think that these children ought to be helped readily :

4. 'And so I say that their liberty ought not to be taken away.

5. 'I beg you to devote yourself to the interests of these unfortunates' (*miseri*).

## XIX

RULES. *L. G.* § 135. The gerunds are the cases of the infin. The accus. gerund is used after prep. 'born to rule', *natus ad regendum*: the genit. 'desirous of ruling', *cupidus regendi*: dat. 'devoted to ruling', *deditus regendo*: abl. used as abl. of manner or with a prep. 'he was worn out by ruling', *fessus erat regendo*. When the gerund is in the genit. or abl. it may govern a case, *hostem vincendi causa*, 'for the sake of . . .'; *hostem fugando vicit*, 'he won by routing the foe'. § 279. But when the gerund governs an object, it is more usual to put the noun into the case of the gerund, and to use the gerundive agreeing in gender, number, and case with the noun: *natus ad regendos populos*: *cupidus regendi populi*: *deditus regendis populis*, §§ 138, 139, and 279.

- A. 1. Pliny was desirous of consulting Trajan:
2. For many Christians had been accused by their enemies:
3. And Pliny himself was not born to rule but rather to study.
4. He therefore wrote to Trajan for the sake of asking for advice.
5. By doing this he hoped to judge justly.

- B. 1. The emperor was devoted to ruling his country,
2. And was desirous of helping his people: and so he tried to inform Pliny.
3. He said that the Christians were not to be sought out, but if condemned (=having been condemned) to be punished.
4. By replying thus the emperor hoped to help his people and to preserve peace.
5. When Pliny had learnt this he was desirous of obeying the decree.



## XX

RULES. *L. G.* § 200 *b*. Indirect questions (which include very many that do not appear at first sight to be questions at all) may follow verbs of *asking, knowing, ignorance, consideration, doubt, telling, &c.*, the verb of the subordinate clause always being in the subjunctive. 'It is uncertain what he is doing', *incertum est quid agat*. 'I did not know when you were coming', *nesciebam quando venires*. 'Tell me whether you will be present or not', *dic mihi utrum adfuturus sis necne*. See list of interrogatives, §§ 60 (*f*), 292-4. For the future subjunctive use the periphrastic conjugation, § 73. 'I do not know whether he will come', *nescio num venturus sit*.

- A. 1. I will inform you of what I have done lately.  
2. A citizen came with his son to greet me.  
3. I asked the boy whether he studied here or not.  
4. He said that he did not. I asked his father where he studied.

5. He replied that he had to go to Milan.

B. 1. I asked the citizens whether they wished to have a school here.

2. I inquired how much money they would give themselves:

3. And said that I thought I ought to help them by also giving money.

4. They rejoiced greatly and wondered whether they could obtain a good teacher.

5. It is not clear how much money we shall have to pay in order to build a school.

## ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY

The grammar must be used in conjunction with the vocabulary for declining nouns and adjectives and for conjugating regular verbs.

Proper names are taken from the text and are to be found in the Proper Name vocabulary.

abandon, re-linquo, -liqui, -lictum, 3.

about, de.

absent, to be, ab-sum, -fui, -esse.

accuse, accūso, 1.

accustomed (to be), sol-co, -itus, 2 semi-dep.

advice, consili-um, -i, n.

advise, moneo, 2.

afraid, to be, timeo, 2; trepido, 1.

after, post, *with acc. and as adv.*

afterwards, postea, adv.

aged, longaevus, adj.

alarm, perturbo, 1.

all, omn-is, -e.

allow, per-mitto, -misi, -mis-sum, 3 (dat.).

alone, solus, adj.

already, iam, adv.

also, etiam.

always, semper.

and, et, -que (suffixed to the word to which it belongs).

and so, itaque, adv.

angry, irāt-us, -a, -um.

angry (to be), ir-ascor, -ātus, 3 dep. (*with dat.*).

answer, respon-deo, -di, -sum, 2.

answer, an, respons-um, -i, n.

appear, appāreo, 2.

approach, to, appropinquo, 1; ag-gredior, -gressus, 3 dep.

army, exercit-us, -ūs, m.

ash, cin-is, -eris, m.

ask, rogo, 1.

at, ad *with acc.* (*sometimes in*).

at once, statim.

attack, to, oppugno, 1 (of a place); ag-gredior, -gressus, 3 dep. (in general sense).

avaricious, avārus, adj.

be, sum, fui, esse.

because of, propter (acc.).

bed, lect-us, -i, m.

before, ante, *with acc. and as adv.*

beg, oro, 1.

beg for, pet-o, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 3.

begin, in-cipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3.

believe, crēd-o, -didi, -ditum, 3.

bequeath, lēgo, 1.

besiege, ob-sideo, -sēdi, -ses-sum, 2.

boldness, audāci-a, -ae, f.

book, lib-er, -ri, m.

born (to be), nascor, nātus, 3 dep.

both . . . and, et . . . et.

boy, pu-er, -eri, m.

bring, fero, tuli, lātum; also of laws. bring in. introduce.

brother, frāt-er, -ris, m.

build, aedifico, 1.

bury, sep-elio, -elivi, -ultum, 4.

but, sed.

buy, emo, ēmi, emptum, 3.

by, a, ab (*with* abl.).

can, possum, potui, posse.

carry, veho, vexi, vectum, 3.

certain man, quidam (quaedam, quoddam).

chariot, curr-us, -ūs, m.

children, liber-i, -ōrum, m. pl.

citizen, civ-is, -is, c.

city, urb-s, -is, f.

clear, it is, liquet, 2 impers.

collect, col-ligo, -lēgi, -lectum, 3; comparo, 1.

come, venio, vēni, ventum, 4.

command, *see* order.

command, the, imperi-um, -i, n.

condemn, arguo, 3.

consult, consul-o, -ui-, -tum, 3.

council, consili-um, -i, n.

country, pātri-a, -ae, f.; terr-a, -ae, f.

court (the favour of), capto, 1. cut off, inter-sipio, -cepī, -ceptum, 3.

danger, pericul-um, -i, n.

dangerous, periculōs-us, -a, -um.

dare, au-deo, -sus, 2 semi-dep.

day, di-es, -ēi, m. and f.; today, hodiē, adv.

dear, cār-us, -a, -um.

death, mor-s, -tis, f.

decide, constit-uo, -ui, -ūtum, 3.

decree, ēdict-um, -i, n.

defeat, vinco, vīci, victum, 3; supero, 1.

defend, dēfen-do, -di, -sum, 3.

depart, ab-eo, -ivi or -ii, -itum.

desert, dēser-o, -ui, -tum, 3; re-linquo, -liqui, -lictum, 3.

desirous, cupid-us, -a, -um (gen.).

determine, constit-uo, -ui, -ūtum, 3.

devote, dē-do, -didi, -ditum, 3, *with* reflexive.

devote myself to, me dē-do, -didi, -ditum (dat.).

die of, per-eo, -ii, -itum (*with* abl.); morior, mortuus, 3 dep.

difficult, difficil-is, -e, adj.

dine, cēno, 1.

disease, morb-us, -i, m.

disgraceful, turp-is, -e.

dismiss, dī-mitto, -mīsi, -mis-sum, 3.

distinction, hon-or, -ōris, m. do, facio, fēci, factum, 3.

doctor, medic-us, -i, m.

dolphin, delphīn-us, -i, m.

dream, somni-um, -i, n.

eager for, cupid us, -a, -um  
(gen.).

earthquake, trem-or, -ōris,  
m.

easy, facil-is, -e, adj.

educate, educō, 1.

eloquence, eloquenti-a, -ae, f.

embark, ascen-de, -di, -sum,  
3.

emperor, imperāt-or, -ōris, m.

enemy, host-is, -is, c., gener-  
ally used in plur.; inimi-  
c-us, -i, m.

enter, in-eo, -ivi or -ii, -itum.

entertain, ac-cipio, -cēpi, -ce-  
ptum, 3.

escape, ef-fugio, -fūgi, -fugi-  
tum, 3.

even, etiam.

evening, vesp-er, -eris, m.

every, omn-is, -e, adj.

example, exempl-um, -i, n.

exhort, hortor, 1 dep.

fall, oc-cido, -cidi, -cāsum, 3.

father, pat-er, -ris, m.

favour, *see* court.

fear, tim-eo, -ui, 2.

few, pauc-i, -ae, -a, adj.

field, ag-er, -ri, m.

fight, pugno, 1.

finish, finio, 4.

first, at, primo, adv.

flee, fugio, fūgi, fugitum, 3.

follow, se-quo, -cūtus, 3 dep.

food, cib-us, -i, m.

for, enim (second word),  
nam, or conj. quod.

for, prep. pro (abl.).

forces, cōpi-ae, -ārum, f. plur.

foretell, praedī-co, -xi, -ctum,  
3.

formerly, quondam, adv.

fortification, moeni-a, -um,  
n. pl.

forty, quadrāgintā.

fourth, quartus, adj.

freedman, libert-us, -i, m.

friend, amīc-us, -i, m.

from, a, ab (abl.); (=out of),  
e, ex (abl.).

further, longius, adv.

gain, ad-īpiscor, -eptus, 3 dep.

garden, hort-us, -i, m.

general, dux, ducis, c.

ghost, effigi-es, -ei, f.

give, do, dedi, datum, 1.

go, eo, ivi or ii, itum.

go away, ab-eo, -ivi or -ii,  
-itum.

go out, ex-eo, -ivi or -ii, -itum.

good, bonus, adj.

great, magn-us, -a, -um.

greatly, magnopere, adv.

greet, salūto, 1.

hair, capill-us, -i, m.

happy, laet-us, -a, -um.

have, habeo, 2.

he, is, ea, id, pron.

hear of, to, audio, 4 (de,  
with abl.).

help, to, sub-venio, -vēni,  
-ventum, 4 (dat.); ad-iuvo,  
-iūvi, -iūtum, 1 (acc.).

her, *see* his.

here, hīc, adv.

himself, *see* self.

his or her, su-us, -a, -um  
(reflexive); or eius.

hold, habeo, 2; teneo, 2.

home, dom-us, -ūs, f.; to  
home, domum.

hope, to, spēro, 1.



hour, hōr-a, -ae, f.  
house, dom-us, -ūs, f.  
how much or many, quantus,  
adj.  
hunger, fam-es, -is, f.  
husband, marīt-us, -i, m.

I, ego, me, mei, mihi, me.  
ill, male; lie ill, graviter  
incedo, 2.  
imitate, imitor, 1 dep.  
in, in, *with* acc. of motion,  
*with* abl. of rest.  
in order to, ut; in order  
not to, nē.  
inform, certiōrem facio.  
inform of, certiōrem facio de  
*with* abl.  
informer, delāt-or, -ōris, m.  
inhabitant, incol-a, -ae, m.  
and f.  
inquire, rogo, 1.  
interest, cūr-a, -ae, f.  
into, in (*with* acc.).  
its, su-us, -a, -um (reflexive);  
eius.

jar, amphē-a, -ae, f.  
judge, iūdicō, 1.  
justly, iustē, adv.

kill, occī-do, -di, -sum, 3.  
knife, cult-er, -ri, m.  
know, scio, 4.  
know, not, nescio, 4.

lady, mātērōn-a, -ae, f.  
large, magnus, adj.  
last, at, tandem.  
lately, nūper, adv.  
laugh, rīdeo, rīsi, rīsum, 2.

lead, dū-co, -xi, -ctum, 3.  
lean, in-fer, -nīxus, 3 dep.  
learn, co-gnosco, -gnōvi, -gni-  
tum, 3.  
leave, ex-eo, -īvi or -ii,  
-itum (*with* abl.).  
leave, re-linquo, -liqui, -li-  
ctum, 3.  
legacy, lēgāt-um, -i, n.  
lest, nē.  
letter, epistul-a, -ae, f.  
liberty, libert-ās, -ātis, f.  
life, vit-a, -ae, f.  
little, parvus, adj.  
live, vivo, vixi, victum, 3.  
long, diū; longer, diūtius.  
long, longus, adj.  
love, amo, 1.

make, facio, fēci, factum, 3;  
creo, 1.  
man, hom-o, -inis, c.; vir,  
-i, m.; his men, often su-i,  
-ōrum, m. plur.  
many, mult-i, -ae, -a, plur.  
march, to, iter facio, fēci,  
factum; conten-do, -di,  
-tum, 3.  
matter, rēs, rēi, f.  
me, *see* I.  
medicine, medicīn-a, -ae, f.  
messenger, nunti-us, -i, m.  
midnight, media nox, f.  
money, pecūni-a, -ae, f.  
month, mens-is, -is, m.  
more, magis, adv.  
more, plus, plūres.  
mortal, mortāl-is, -e, adj.  
much, mult-us, -a, um.

neglect, negl-ego, -exi, -e-  
ctum, 3.

new, *novus*, adj.  
 news, *nunti-us*, *i*, *m*.; *res*, *f*.  
 next, *posterior-us*, *-a*, *-um*.  
 next day, *postridie*.  
 night, *nox*, *-ctis*, *f*.; by or  
 at night, *noctū*.  
 no longer, *non iam*.  
 no one, *nemo*, *-e*, *nullus* (as  
 genit. of *nemo*).  
 not, *non*; in questions, *num*.  
 nothing, *nil*.  
 notorious, *infam-is*, *-e*, adj.  
 now, *nunc*.

obey, *pāre*, 2 (*dat.*).  
 obtain, *adipisc-or*, *-eptus*, 3  
*dep.*  
 old (man), *senex*, *senilis*; adj.  
*vetus*.  
 on, in (*with* *abl.* or *acc.*);  
 (= along), *præter* (*with*  
*acc.*).  
 once, *at*, *statim*.  
 one, *unus*, adj.  
 only, *solum*, adv.  
 opinion, *sententi-a*, *-æ*, *f*.  
 or, *vel*.  
 order, *iubeo*, *iussi*, *iussum*,  
 2 (*acc.*); *impero*, 1 (*dat.*).  
 other, *ali-us*, *-a*, *-ud*.  
 ought, *debeo*, 2.  
 our, *nost-er*, *-ra*, *-rum*.  
 overwhelm, *op-prime*, *-press-*  
*si*, *-pressum*, 3.  
 own, *su-us*, *-a*, *-um* (*re-*  
*flexive*?); *ipsus*, *ipsorum*.  
 owner, *possess-or*, *-oris*, *m*.

pay, *sol-vo*, *-vi*, *-utum*, 3.  
 parent, *paren-s*, *-tis*, *m* and *f*.  
 peace, *pax*, *pācis*, *f*.  
 people, *popul-us*, *-i*, *m*.  
 persuade, *persuā-deo*, *-si*,  
*-sum*, 2 (*dat.*).

plan, *consili-um*, *i*, *n*.  
 play, *lū-do*, *-ei*, *-sum*, 3.  
 pool, *stagn-um*, *-i*, *n*.  
 post, *stati-o*, *-ōnis*, *f*.; *loc-us*,  
*i*, *m*.  
 power, *potest-ās*, *-ātis*, *f*.  
 praise, *laudo*, 1.  
 prefer, *mālo*, *malui*, *malle*.  
 prepare, *comparo*, 1; *paro*, 1.  
 present, to be, *ad-sum*, *-fui*,  
*-erunt*.  
 preserve, *conserveo*, 1.  
 priest, priestess, *sacerd-es*,  
*-itis*, *c*.  
 prolong, *prærogo*, 1.  
 promise, to, *præ-mitto*, *-misi*,  
*-missum*, 3.  
 provisions, *comminat-ia*,  
*-uum*, *m*. plur.  
 prudence, *prudenti-a*, *-æ*, *f*.  
 punish, *pūnio*, 4.  
 purify, *lūstro*, 1.

question, *interrogo*, 1.  
 quickly, *celeriter*, adv.

read, *lego*, *lēgi*, *lectum*, 3.  
 readily, *libenter*, adv.  
 receive, *ac-cipio*, *-cēpi*, *-cep-*  
*-tum*, 3.  
 refuse, *nō-lo*, *-lui*, *nolle*.  
 rejoice, *gaudeo*, *gavisus*, 2  
*semi-dep.*  
 remain, *man-eo*, *-si*, *-sum*, 2.  
 reply, *respon-deo*, *-di*, *-sum*,  
 2.  
 report, *nuntio*, 1; *refero*,  
*rettuli*, *relātum*.  
 repulse, *prōpulso*, 1.  
 resolve, *constit-uo*, *-ui*,  
*-ūtum*, 3.  
 retire, to receive, *-cēpi*,  
*-ceptum*, 3.

retreat, red-ee, -ivi or -ii, -itum.

return, red-ee, -ivi or -ii, -itum; rē-gredler, -gressus, 3 dep.

rise up, sur-go, -rexī, -rectum, 3.

rout, fugo, 1.

rule, rego, rexī, rectum, 3.

sad, tristis, -e, adj.

sail, nāvigo, 1.

sake of, for the, causā (with genit. which it follows).

same, idem, eadem, idem.

say, di-co, -xi, -ctum, 3.

school, schol-a, -ae, f.

sea, mare, -is, n.

seal, signū, 1.

search, quaero, -sivi or -sī, -situm, 3.

see, video, vidi, visum, 2; seem, videor.

seek out, conqui-ro, -sivi, -situm, 3.

self, ips-e, -a, -um.

senate, senāt-us, -ūs, m.

send, mitto, misi, missum, 3.

set out, proficiscor, -fecius, 3 dep.

shake, quatit, quassum, 3.

ship, nāv-is, -is, f.

shoulder, umer-us, -i, m.

sight, spectācul-um, -i, n.

slave, serv-us, -i, m.

small, parvus, -a, -um; smaller, minor.

so, tam; but if—therefore, itaque.

so, and, itaque.

soldier, mil-es, -itis, m.; often cōpi-ae, -ārum, f. plur.

so many, tot, adj., indecl.

so much, tantopere.

son, fili-us, -i, m.

soon, mox.

spare, parco, peperci, parci-tum, 3 (lat.).

speak, di-co, -xi, -ctum, 3; lo-quor, -cūtus, 3 dep.

spear, hast-a, -ae, f.

spend, ago, ēgi, actum, 3.

state, civit-ās, -ātis, f.

stay, stay at, maneo, mansi, mansurū, 3.

study, studi-um, -i, n.

study, studeo, 2.

suddenly, subito, adv.

swim, nato, 1.

sword, gladi-us, -i, m.; fer-um, -i, n.

take, capio, cōpi, captum, 3; (food or drink) sumo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3.

take away, aufero, abstuli, ablatum.

talk, loquor, locutus, 3 dep.

teacher, praecept-or, -ōris, m.

tell, di-co, -xi, -ctum, 3.

terrify, perturbo, 1.

than, quam.

that, ut; so that . . . not, ut . . . non; in order that . . . not, nē.

thee, te.

their, theirs, su-us, -a, -um (reflexive); eorum.

themselves, see self.

then, tum, adv. deinde.

there, ibi, adv.

therefore, itaque.

thing, rēs, rēi, f.

think, arbitror, 1 dep.; puto, 1.

this, hic, haec, haec.

threaten, *minor*, 1 dep.  
 three, *tres*, *tria*.  
 thus, *sic*, *ita*.  
 time, *tempus*, -*oris*, *n*.  
 to, *ad*, *in* (acc.) ; but often =  
 - in order to, which see.  
 to-day, *hodie*, *adv.*  
 torture, *crucio*, 1.  
 town, *oppidum*, -*i*, *n*.  
 troops, *copiae*, -*arum*, 1  
   *plus*.  
 true, *verus*, *adj.*  
 try, *cōtor*, 1 dep.  
 two, *duo*, *num.* *adj.*

uncle, *avunculus*, -*i*, *m*.  
 understand, *intelligo*, -*ssi*,  
   -*ctum*, 3.  
 urge, *perorō*-*deo*, -*si*, -*num*, 2  
   (*dat.*).  
 use, *ūtor*, *utur* 3 dep. (*abl.*).

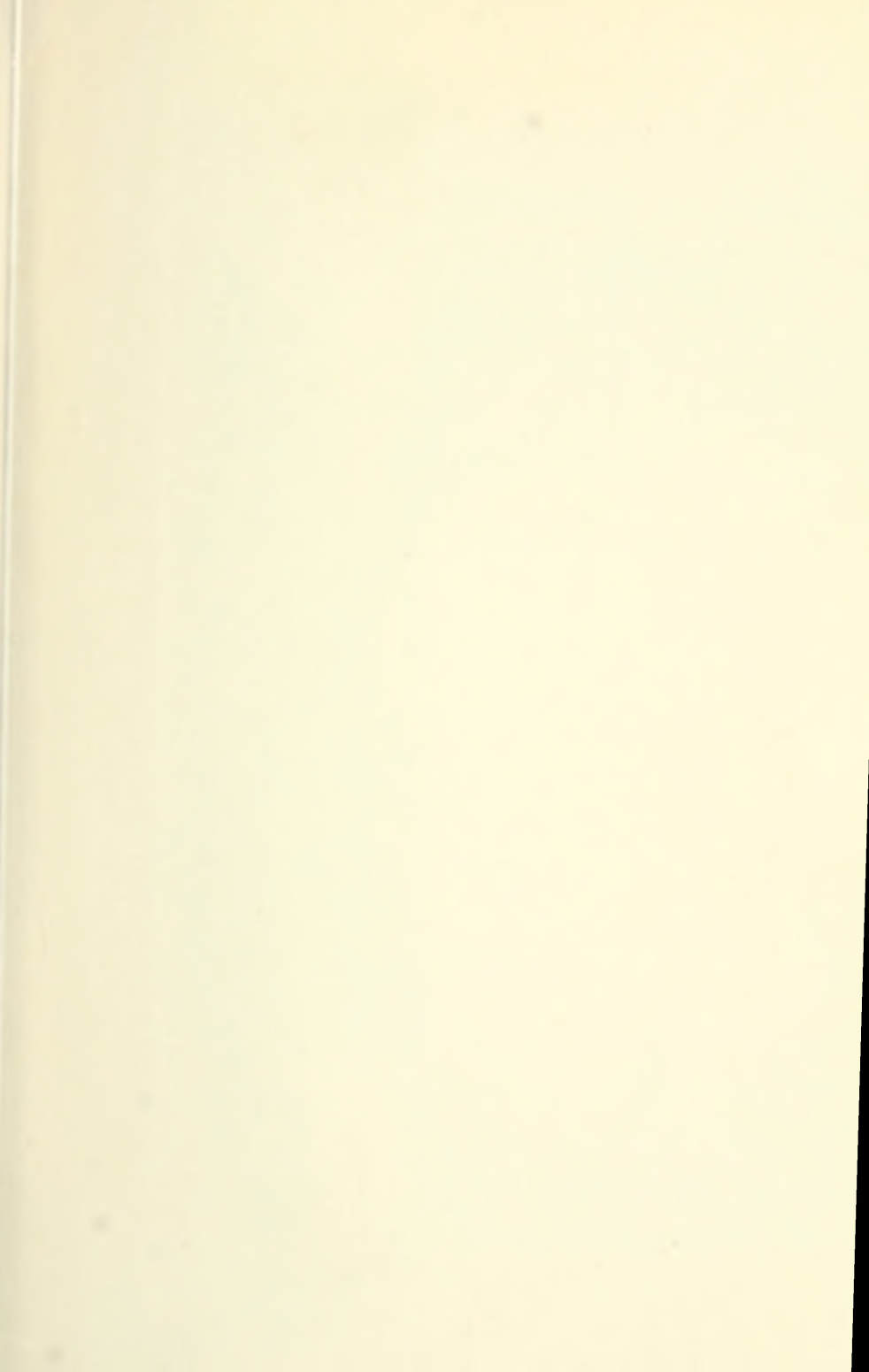
valour, *virtus*, -*utis*, 1.  
 verse, *versus*, -*us*, *m*.  
 victory, *victoria*, -*ae*, 1.

walk, *ambulo*, 1.  
 war, *bellum*, -*i*, *n*.  
 warn, *admoneo*, 2.  
 waste, *terro*, *trivis*, *trium*, 3.  
 watch, *aspicio*, -*spexi*, -*sp-*  
   *-ctum*, 3.  
 weapons, *arma*, -*rum*, *n* pl.  
 welcome, *accipio*, -*cepi*,  
   -*-eptum*, 3.

what, *qui*, *quae*, *quod*.  
 interrog. *adj.*  
 when, *cum*.  
 where, *ubi*, *quā*.  
 whether, *num*, *an*, *rum*.  
 whether . . . or, *an*, *rum* . . . *an*.  
 which, *qui*, *quae*, *quod*.  
 while, *dum*, *enī*.  
 who, *interrog.* *quis*, *quid*.  
 why, *cur*.  
 wife, *ux*-*or*, -*oris*, 1.  
 will, *testamentum*, -*i*, *n*.  
 willing, *to be*, *velo*, *volui*,  
   *velle*.  
 willingly, *libenter*, *adv.*  
 win (a victory), *reporto*, 1.  
 wine, *vinum*, -*i*, *n*.  
 wise, *prudens*, -*-ia*.  
 wisely, *prudenter*, *adv.*  
 wish, *velo*, *volui*, *velle*; *su-*  
   *pō*, 3.  
 with, *cum* (acc) *sol.* 1.  
 without, *sine* (*abl.*).  
 wonder, *miror*, 1 dep.  
 word, *verbum*, -*i*, *n*.  
 work, *lab-or*, -*oris*, *m*.  
 worthy, *dignus*, *adj.* (*abl.*).  
 write, *scribo*, -*psi*, -*-ptum*, 3.  
 writer, *auctor*, -*oris*, *m*.

year, *annus*, -*i*, *m*.  
 you, *tū*, *is*, *tui*, *tibi*, 2.  
 young man, *iuventus*, -*-as*, *m*.  
 your, *tū-us*, -*-i*, -*-um*; *vester*,  
   -*-us*, -*-um*.







181881

Pliny, the younger. Epistolae  
Anecdotes from Pliny's letters; ed.  
by Lowe.

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